PROGRESS OF HERESY?

This inquiry is one of vast moment. In it the ir habitants of heaven, earth and hell, are profoundly interested. With God and all holy beings it becomes, what shall be done to emancipate men from the dominion of sin, deliver them from condemnation and prepare them for heaven. With Satan, the question s now, as of old, how shall I unsettle the faith of the children of men, destroy or weaken their belief in God, a moral government and a future retribution, or so confound truth and falsehood as to cause a delusive sleep which will lead its victims unconsciously to perdition. While if men themselves would consider the subject properly they would see that not only their present peace of mind, but their final destiny, is intimately connected with it.

Something must be done. Heresy is rapidly spreading. Skepticism and unbelief prevail more extensively in this country now than for many years. Heresies have crept into the church, and are this day strongly entrenched in the hearts of numbers of nominal Christians. Many who gather with us to partake of the supper of the Lord, whose voices are heard in our meetings for prayer and praise, are skeptical with regard to some of the essential truths of Christianity. This declaration will startle some who have been asleep while the process which has led to this result has been going on, but its truthfulness will not be questioned by those who have attentively observed the signs of the times and are acquainted with the condition of the church.

It is not an uncommon event for the children of our prominent members to freely avow their skepticism, and in the presence of their parents, advance sentiments which, if true, would overthrow the entire structure of Christianity. Indeed to be skeptical has come to be considered a mark of manhood, equivalent to holding broad and liberal views in opposition to the doctrines of the Bible, which are called narrow, antiquated, unreasonable and superstitious. Many of our current magazines and periodicals are full of infidelity. The writings of some of our most celebrated literary men abound with it. I instance the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, justly characterized by an able writer in one of our Quarterlies as a " Christless

heathen." Harsh language that; not only harsh but cruel if false, but alas it is true! Thomas Carlyle exerts in all his works a potent influence against Christianity. Peter Bayne has beautifully shown what must be perfectly evident to every intelligent reader of Carlyle, that his entire theory of revelation, religious experience and a future state, is diametrically opposed to the religion of the Bible. The influence which Theodore Parker has wielded

for years, so fearful in its power, so terrible in its character, is known to all. No man since the days of Mr. Wesley has been instrumental in leading as many to Christ as Mr. Parker has led to the world of woe, as sheep to the slaughter; and though he is dead, his influence, like that of every strong man, still lives and continues its effects. I will mention as a periodical which directly promotes skepticism. The Atlantic Monthly, now our most popular magazine. A careful its influence is most deleterious, not only on those who mental religion and the consequent truth of the distinctive doctrines of evangelical Christianity, but on all, without regard to their spiritual condition. Many of its contributors do not believe a single doctrine peculiar to the evangelical system; and in the " Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," or the "Professor," the sincere follower of Christ may find some of the most holy and consoling truths held up to ridicule. The power of such writings for evil is terrible; for, as a coating of sugar enables us to swallow the most disgusting compounds without nausea, so many a man, naked and bare, would have been instantly and in-

Spiritualism also has contributed largely to the increase of skepticism. It has done this, by the presen- never ought to go in." tation of infidel sentiments under new disguises, and has so taken advantage of the sympathies, affection and innate superstition of multitudes as to impregnate them with the seeds of all heresy. It has also produced a very pernicious effect by what Douglas Jerrold aptly called "the familiar belittlement" of the most sacred truths, thus creating a spirit of genoral irreverence and disregard for revelation. These heresies are the more fatal, from the fact that some of the most destructive are embodied in systems whose feel. Good logic and faultless rhetoric, however deadvocates demand recognition as Christians. Denominations repudiating all those truths which we believe to be essential to salvation, call themselves Christians, their ministers Christian ministers, their worship Christian worship, and their faith that which will secure peace in life, triumph in death and life everlast-

Moreover, their power is increased by the learning, ability and social position of their public speakers, their societies are wealthy, aristocratic and influential, and their churches places of fashionable resort supplied with everything calculated to attract and dazzle. To all these sources of influence must be added an apparent sanctity and professed regard for morality and virtue, together with a pretentious philanthropy, which delude many.

The publication of the celebrated " Essays and Re views" by clergymen and distinguished lay members of the English Episcopal Church, and their republication in this country with an introduction by Rev. Dr. Hedge, seem to me to be events of deep significance, while the work of Bishop Colenso fills me with alarm, not because it contains any new or unanswerable arguments, but because the old objections receive the endorsement of such a man, and because the avidity with which the book is sought for exposes tendencies which, if unchecked, will make sad havoc with Christian faith. Such is the nature of Christianity that if one of its fundamental doctrines be rejected the others must be abandoned also. If I disbelieve in the atonement I must deny the actual guilt of men, the doctrine of eternal punishment, and the supreme divinity of Christ,

If I reject the last named doctrine, logical consistency requires me to renounce the others. If I reject the doctrine of endless punishment it will lead me to disbelieve every other. The history of the two most prominent non-evangelical bodies demonstrates the truth of this assertion. The one renouncing the. doctrine of future punishment, next threw away the vicarious sacrifice, then the condition of depravity, then the Deity of Christ, the other denying the equal. ity of Christ with the Father has successively denied the other doctrines of evangelical Christianity. Starting from two different points they have finally met each other and now stand upon platforms essen-

hear the Gospel is fatal! It neutralizes every effort made to awaken the sinner. If your hearer does not believe in the doctrines of future punishment, what the universe, this strange expression makes a unity matters it though you thunder in his ears the terrors of the law until you sink exhausted in your seat. ve that except a man be born again he cannot ary cases the law is that the reason must

The fact, therefore, that heresy is rapidly spread-

the inquiry, What shall be done to check its progress, can hardly be overestimated. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will present a few reflection

upon this subject, in a subsequent article.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 6. J. M. BUCKLEY.

SANCTIFICATION OF THE MINISTRY. BY L. D. WARDWELL.

We come now to notice the word sanctify in its second and more general signification: to cleanse or purify. A sanctified minister, in this sense, is one who has attained that maturity of grace " which excludes sin from the heart and fills it with perfect love to God and man." The sanctification of the minister in this sense is the same in nature, and in its ractical effects as that of any other individual

I may remark that the sanctification of the ministry, in the sense already discussed, seems to us a necessary condition to its attainment in the sense now under consideration. For if I am called of God to the work of the ministry, and have been solemnly set apart to it; and then unnecessarily lay it aside for secular pursuits, I have taken the gift from the altar, -I must be living in neglect of known duty, and consequently the blessing of entire moral purity cannot be obtained.

With the above brief explanation of its nature, I take for granted the question of its attainability, and the time when; and will close this paper with a few remarks upon its practical importance.

It is a self-evident truth that the sanctification of the ministry of the church would greatly augment its power. We believe all our sufficiency is of God. It follows, therefore, that the nearer we live to him, the more we enjoy of him, the more efficient we shall be in his work.

1. It would increase the faith of the ministry. This is essential to success. Faith in God, and in his

Son Jesus Christ. Confidence in the means God has ordained for the salvation of the sinner. Much of our feebleness may be traced to a want of this. We preach good sermons, but don't expect souls to be cut to the heart under the word.

Sanctification is a baptism of faith, and maturing and strengthening the faith of the ministry, its power for good would be enhanced in proportion.

2. It would increase the wisdom of the ministry The minister of all men should understand the things of God." But these things "knoweth no man but the Spirit of God." Hence the apostle says, " we have received not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we may under stand the things that are freely given us of God." 1 Cor. ii. 12. The Spirit of God is necessary in order for us to understand the Scriptures, and it follows that the more of its light and power we have, the more perfectly shall we be able to instruct others in the way of life

So, too, we need the wisdom which is from above, in our daily intercourse with men, and in the administration of the government of the church.

Entire sanctification is emphatically a baptism of perusal of its leading articles has convinced me that heavenly light, and, increasing the wisdom and discernment of the ministry, it would most certainly

It is not my purpose to animadvert upon the example of my brethren. They will all agree with me when I say that without a consistent example the ministry is powerless for good. Nay, I may go farther, and say, it would be a curse to the world rather than a blessing. The church and the world look to them for an example of practical piety. They have a right so to do. How sad the thought that we may counteract what we say by what we do!- One caught by the easy and sometimes enchanting style of thoughtless act, one sentence spoken unadvisedly. these productions, has swallowed that which, if seen | may neutralize the labor of weeks. The writer once heard it said of a brother, who possessed talents of no ordinary character: "When he is in the pulpit he never ought to come out; and when he is out he

To live right before an ungodly world, and be by blending them with the truths of the Bible. It the church of Christ too, we need all the grace that we can have. We can be saved from all sin. Sanctification is a baptism of holiness. It would correct the example of the ministry, and consequently increase its usefulness.

4. It would give a power to the word preached which it cannot otherwise have.

The interest our hearers have in our preaching is generally measured by the interest we ourselves

"Persuasion comes not by toil or art, Hard study never made the matter clearer;

'Tis the live fountain in the preacher's heart Sends forth the streams that melt the ravished hearer.'

To make our sermons effectual, every movement and look and tone of voice should say to the listener, that we feel deep in our hearts how awfully important is the message we bear him. O

"'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul To break a jest, when pity should inspire Pathetic exhortation; and to address The skittish fancy with facetious tales,

When sent with God's commission to the heart. The Holy Ghost can only clothe the word with real power. Sanctification is a baptism of the Holy Ghost,-a baptism of power. It is putting on whole Christ, and hence must increase the power of the ministry in the church and the world.

"I tell you Dr. Durbin, your speech was better rhetoric than theology; the world will be con-verted to God, conditions or no conditions." Such is reported to have been the language Bishop Janes, at the late Missionary Anniversary of our Church, at Indianapolis, Ind., and reported thus verbatim, I suppose, because of its intrinsic value and supposed truthfulness.

If it reflects the feelings of his heart, it may hono it, but if the understanding of his mind I cannot say so much.

ndulge, when they speak of the universe as a unity. For, to speak of the world's being converted to God. seems to carry upon its very face some such fictitious value. It is one of those phrases which may mean more or less-and as it does among us, according as we approach or diverge from literalism in our inter-pretation of those inspired writings and prediction which unfold the nature of the millennium and the

fulness of its glory. But for the moment to leave this point, let us no tice the remarkable theology of the remark, for the Bishop makes his sentence to turn upon his reference to theology. He censures those of the rhetorical Doctor, and puts in his caveat by declaring that " the world will be converted to God, conditions or no con-

Thus, somewhat as the skeptic makes a unity of of the world's conversion.

The conversion of the world without conditions What is the world in the sense in which it must be nderstood here, but the intelligent world-the kor mos! And is such a world to be converted, " conditions or no conditions?" Are there none pending

not understand. It may be because my understand- | "Fugitive Slave Bill!" that political wonder and | ng is better for rhetoric than for theology.

There never has appeared much difficulty in Calvinism. By its interpretation of "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power," I can unlorification of all its inhabitants, or to any suppos able extent. And yet, does even it say, " conditi no conditions?"

Evidently enough, the good Bishop's heart got int his head, and threw, by its expulsive energy, his the-ology far higher up than the tallest Calvinism ever

ssertion intended to evince his thorough conviction of such an event? Then what of the Bishop's the ology as compared with his rhetoric?

With him-and I suppose with most of us-this world, or millennium," seems to be quite a hobbythis theory, I say, not of "conditions or no condi tions," but that it will sometime occur.

Now it has seemed to me that this whole popular mewhat ad captandum-ish talk in pulpit, press and latform of the "world's conversion," ough revision; that, in fine, all and what the Bible has to say respecting the future of the church and of the world, and of the nature and conditions of the "everlasting kingdom of God," and the teachings of Christ and his apostles, the prophesies that each all that we know or can know about it, should receive a more thorough examination.

For one, after considerable investigation and inward combat with predilections early imbibed favorable to the popular view, and with the strong current in its favor among us, I cannot receive the theory of theories of the "evangelization or conversion of the world," as it is so generally entertained.

I say "theories," for there really is a babel of pinions on this subject, when there ought to be at east some approximation to unity of belief, certainly upon the more prominent and important and mo clearly revealed points.

For man's conversion let me labor and pray, but save me from such an erroneous view of things a will ever and inevitably subject me to disappoinment, to the quenching of love, the weakening of faith and rostration and dampening of hope.

God has told us what we may and should expect in this world, John xvi. 33, or among and from the inbabitants of the earth; and while he adds, " Be of good cheer for I have overcome the world," it beoves to observe with the greatest care, how he will hereafter manifest this fact of his being an overcomer, and not rush into a similar error with the Jews of Christ's day, who looked, through the Messiah, for a great temporal visible church in this age or dispensation of the world.

'The subject is worthy of more attention than we have given it. In conversation with a distinguished professor of theology, in one of our leading theological schools-a conversation introduced by himselfhe admitted substantially, much doubt respecting the Though born in suffering, thou art our year theory of the millennium in vogue, and that while he he meant to seize the first opportunity to satisfy him-self as to what the Bible actually does teach on this

I mention this because there are so many, when ever you broach an unpopular theme or view, who stantially ask as did the Jews of old, to the prejudice of truth, " Have any of the rulers believed in

> A NEW KIND OF NEEDLES. N. Manchester, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. EDITOR :- With your permission I would like to call the attention of the reading community to an important improvement in needles for special pures. George Cooper, a worthy member of our burch in Hazardville, Conn., has invented and tented what will be acknowledged almost invalua for surgeons, the blind, worsted work, and various ther purposes where a large thread is needed. As I was his pastor at the time he obtained this patent, I cheerfully bring it before the public.

An article in the Scientific American of last week, lescribes it thus: " The nature of this improvement in sewing needles consists in constructing the eye by rning over the end and forming what is called a lap joint, through which the thread may be drawn without the necessity of inserting the end of it in the ordinary way:"

I only give part of the description, as the engrav ing would be necessary to a full understanding of what is there said.

The machine to make the needle is simple and onderful. By a combination of cam-motions, &c., the work is done rapidly and perfectly. The patent ears date of Jan. 22, 1861.

When those interested read this notice, I hope for their own sakes they will send for the needles. Address George Cooper, Thompsonville, Conn.

The same brother, in connection with Eli Tiffany, has obtained a patent for an important Power Ma chine for making the bands for undershirts and drawers. Upon this machine plain or ribbed work an be made any width. By this improvement a selvedge can be made at the end of every band, or wherever you please, and the labor of two or three hands is saved. But one large machine has been completed, which fully proves that it is to be a success out of which some one ought to realize a fortune.

Yours respectfully, J. F. SHEFFIELD.

Every one knows, or ought to know, the value of a ue friend. In this " cold and hollow world," friendhip is too frequently a meaningless name; this causes rue friends to be infinitely valuable. I have a friend, true friend, and one I highly prize. I regard this riend as peculiarly valuable, for the following rea-

equainted with him. No one can be on terms of innacy without finding his intellectual powers gradu-

2. He is communicative. He has the ability and the isposition requisite to communicating what he knows.

and as he has a knowledge of the more important olitical, literary, scientific, moral, benevolent and eligious movements of the day, and as he imparts he knowledge he has very freely to others, this reners him not only a very agreeable, but a very valu- to this life.

first word, so far as I know, is yet to be uttered against thoughts passed through my mind, I thought of these words of our Saviour, "Ye are the light of the is morals. What influence he exerts is of a decidedly wholesome and salutary character. This cannot be said of all. I value him very highly on this

er as not often to offend the most sensitive. I ad- great a blessing? signs, hints, inuendoes! I regard them as low and lespicable. He is as bold to notice public, as he is private wrongs. I wish everybody could have heard his bold and manly utterances against that execrable

5. He is prompt. I will give one illu lerstanding the Bishop's or the popular theory of the 'world's conversion," from the standpoint of high years ago, and this promise he has generally fulfilled,

rain or shine, blow high or blow low." I regard this as a valuable trait in his character.' Now I have erstand how such an event may transpire up to the given five (to me) strong reasons for setting a high value on my friend. Are they not reasonable reasons All will answer, yes. Should you like to receive the weekly visits of this friend? Then subscribe for Zion's Herald. Zion's Herald is the friend of which

know of no paper which to me appears half so valuable as Zion's Herald, to the members of our church, within the bounds of the New England Conferences, and I have regarded it as my duty to do all I could to circulate it. But there are many who will not subscribe for it, who possess all the means requisite to do theory of the evangelization or conversion of the so. In general the members of our church take one paper or more, and some of them patronize a so-called erary paper, which is hardly fit to be used as wrap ping paper. I pity them, for they have lost their spirituality! I pity them, for they are doing incalculable injury to their families by permitting them to read such miserable trash as is found in those papers.

> BRO. HAVEN :- The following Poem was read before the New Year, and I have no doubt will please your readers, as it did those who listened to it. F. H. N

PERSONIFIED.

God loves the new, for all his works of changing life are full;

dead, and dull. Nature into fresh beauty blooms, touched by that Hand

Not even the orbits of the stars are in one constant line

World's mould. We were born in a New England, an im

Perhaps too much our hearts are prone to love the glove of youth, And to remove the landmarks of time-cons

the old.

But 'tis a sin to be forgiven, that in the ranks of man, We are somewhat too daring, who are fighting in the van. With joyful greeting we are wont to welcome in the year, But now a cloud is on its morn, a shadow on our che fear is still

Lest from some dear one on the field should come the news of ill. Like snow-flakes in the winter storms our woes come fast

and thick. grow sick.

To thee as to thy sister years, a pean shall be sung,

grown sterile, The idols of our hearts and homes sent forth to deadly

The blood that stains Virginia's soil,-all these were wisely given,

If they were given a sacrifice to Liberty and Heaven We greet thee gladly then, New Year, that promisest t That end to pass for which we gave our costly offering.

And fain we wish, but scarce dare hope, upon thy brow

What will the New Year bring us ?" No tongue car

tell the tale : We can but wait in hope and trust, and on His strength Who having guided us thus far, will guide us to the end

Come weal or woe, victory or loss, one thought all care should quell, God is the ruler of the earth : "He doeth all things well !

A glad New Year to all these; to each child a glad new To Him who loves all blooming things, the children are most dear.

happy new year to the young, and to those heart To whom is given the glorious task to work our country'

Nor let the aged mourn time's flight, though locks grown thin and hoar, emind them not to hope on earth for many new years

Let the swift seasons bear away all things that dear we They hasten on the glorious day by ancient seers fo

creation's birth, Again shall sing their hymns of joy o'er the new heaven and earth :

When he who sits upon the throne shall show the That is written in his holy word, 'Lo, I make all things

WAYSIDE THOUGHTS.

In approaching the house of God the other Sab bath evening, the place in which I am accustomed to vorship, my attention was attracted to the contrast that presented itself to my eyes between the upper

The upper part was brilliantly lighted up, wearing an air of cheerfulness, and with the doors of the church standing open, seemed to invite the passer by to step in and share in its cheerfulness. Like a beaon light it stood amid surrounding darkness to point the weary pilgrim to that place where it will be safe for us to be, without those trials which are incident

and the lower part of the house.

looked gloomy and cheerless. And while these world." The church, with its full blaze of light, how emblematical of the Christian in whose heart is love of Christ. The light within the church came through the windows, and caused its effects to be through the windows, and caused its effects to be felt for a distance around; so the light within our without "fear or favor." He warns, reproves, adhearts, if it is but kindled from heaven, will make itself seen, and compel those with whom we come in contact to say, inquiring, Whence received ye so

The lower part of the house, as I have said,

Look at the man who knows nothing of the workings of "Faith, Love and Charity," and what do we see? Darkness, gloom and fear. No beam of sunshine to warm and cause to glow fervid feelings within his breast. How can such a one present to others that which he does not possess? Ah, if Christians only knew and realized how great a light that is which is placed within them by the Giver of every which is placed within them by the Giver of every good and perfect gift, how careful they would be at calms, to have their lamps trimmed and burning,burning with such a brightness as to reach the darkst corner, and thus be seen and felt by the community in which he moves.

Christians, "Let your light so shine that others eing your good works may glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Walk in the light! thy path shall be Peaceful, serene and bright; For God, by grace, shall dwell in thee, And God himself is light. THE WISDOM OF SOME FOOLS.

BY PRESIDENT TUTTLE OF WABASH COLLEGE. James I. of England was said by a certain Frenchman to be "the wisest fool in Europe." A certain alumnus of Columbia College, who had acquired a score of languages, and who was also not a little celebrated as a mathematician, once described himself as "having every kind of sense but common sense."

It is often said that many men feel rather compli-It is often said that many men feel rather complimented in being termed "witty knaves," but are put into a great rage if they are called "fools."

Yet some people bring the charge against themselves, especially when they have made some mistake in business or in their plans of any kind. "What a fool I was!" Is the self-condemnation of many a man who sees where he just missed a fine speculation, or put his foot into a leging entrypairs.

who sees where he just missed a fine speculation, or put his foot into a losing enterprise.

"What a fool I have been!" is the expression of the man who has squandered his patrimony on his vicious appetites and has become a beggar.

"What a fool I was!" exclaims the young man after having forfeited the confidence of his employers, who have turned him adrift because he will frequent places

In fact, I suppose there are very few persons who have not at some time or other vented their dissatis-faction on themselves over some wrong step, by this or a similar expression. Is not this the meaning of that sad exclamation in the Book of Proverbs,

How have I hated instruction, and my heart despise reproof."

Last Summer, I was visiting one of the most in teresting colleges in New England, and its loca-tion reminded me of the words of the Psalmist, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so is the Lord round about his people from henceforth even

Not far from the town the place is pointed out where the gallant officer who founded the college matured the noble thought which gives him the most

Not very far from the village we found a park made famous by a certain "haystack," well known in history. Its location is as nearly fixed as can be by any but God, and the place is now marked by a cireular path. I stood as near as possible to the centre of that circle, and guessed that the "haystack" might have been about fifteen feet in diameter, so that some seven or eight feet east of the centre would be the spot I was seeking for. Some young men, more than fifty years ago, one day sheltered themselves under that haystack from a shower—from the west of course—and while there talked about the great theme of

I have often thought, with a thrill, of that place, and wondered whether, if their unconverted fellow-students had seen them and heard them there, they would not have exclaimed, "What fools these fellows would not have exclaimed, "What fools these fellows are!" Nay, I have wondered whether a great many of their converted friends, both in and out of college, would not have said the same thing! Indeed, were there not thousands of Christians in this country who said almost as much when they heard that some young men, very sensible on other points, desired to go and preach the Gospel among the heathen?

On the morning before commencement, when the On the morning before commencement, when the alumni of the college (which I have not named) were assembling in their fine hall, I noticed on the opposite side of the street an old gentleman, who was taking evident satisfaction in looking at the noble spectacle. At a glance, he could see the various college buildings, and among them Lawrence Hall and Jackson Hall. Near him was the old chapel, and in plain sight the President's mansion. He did not join the alumni, but evidently was congratulating the college on having such a show of noble boys. ng the college on having such a show of noble boys. It was as clear as could be, he was proud of the sons of his favorite college and every

"Fine-looking old gentleman!" said a person near me; "seems greatly interested in our college." "Yes, and who is he, and how did he become so

nlisted for the college?"
"The first cause is supposed to be that the mother four founder was not more than ten removes related to our old friend yonder."

"Yes; he began to give, not intending to do uch, but concluded to build that fine hall for the Natural History Society at his own expense. It cost only thirty-five hundred dollars."

"Anything more?"

"Yes; he bought that noble mansion for the President for six thousand dollars, and gave the college fourteen thousand dollars for endowing the President's office." O. ves; the fine old man has done a hundred and fifty things besides; such as providing an annual dinner for our students on Washington's Birthday, sending rare books to the library, and so forth!"

I confess my interest in the old gentleman was such on the increase, and I ceased to wonder at his satisfaction in the scene.

At the President's levee I met him, and he told me very jocularly that he learned that a certain

me very jocularly that he learned that a certain Doctor —, who had also given handsomely to the college, was in town, and that he went to see the man who had been as big a fool as himself in giving money to that college!

And the two benefactors of the college had a merry time of it, and at last the first one said to the other. "Some neonle say I am an ald fool for speed ner, "Some people say I am an old fool for spends money this way."
"That's just what some people said about me,"

ras the reply.

"Well, do you feel as if you were much of a fool or doing so?" asked the first, with a merry chuckle.

for doing so?" asked the first, with a merry chuckle.

"Never a bit of it," was the sensible reply.

"No more do I," was the rejoinder.

And so, both these old gentlemen gave a right hearty laugh over the new title of "O. F.," which had not been conferred on them by the authorities of their pet college.

In fact, what nobler thing could men of means do than these had done? Ages will roll away, and the that these had one in the control of the control of

to found and endow a college amid the mountains of Old Berkshire!

Providence will yet raise up such wise men to befriend some young colleges which are springing up in the midst of the Great Valley. Nay, Providence has raised up some for them already.

It might be presumptuous in me to speak for Marietta, Jacksonville, and Beloit, but I can say confined the the Walbert College will be made not merely

lently that Wabash College will be made not merel; appy, but strong for her noble work, should she find nany such friends as Old Williams did in Nathan ome churches, (and some men,) were it best, who ave done nobly—" and yet there is room."—Inde Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the sprightly, vigorous

he following harrowing description of a terrible and anguinary conflict between the French and the Austrians. Its perusal may suffice to give our own citizens some conception of the fearfulness of the

Look at the man who knows nothing of the work- | distant from each other. Massena with seven thourose the little town of Ebersberg, surmounted by a strong castle, which was bristling with cannon. In the front of the bridge, on the escarpment of the plateau, nearly 40,000 men were drawn up in of battle. The bridge at its western extremity

of battle. The bridge at its western extremity was enfiladed by houses filled with musketeers. A formidable array of artillery, disposed on the heights above commanded the whole extent of the frail structure. The bridge was of wood, and by the application of the torch would have been immediately enveloped in flames. The Austrians, however, deemed its passage so utterly impossible that they did not suppose that the French would even attempt it.

But the impetuous Massena delayed not a moment. He ordered an immediate charge, as he feared that an hour's delay might induce the Austrians to blow up the bridge. General Cohorn, a man of diminutive stature, but of most intensely forceful and impetive stature.

tive stature, but of most intensely forceful and imp uous spirit, placed himself at the head of the brigat At double-quick step the dense column pressed also At double-quick step the dense column pressed along the bridge. An unexampled scene of horror ensued. The troops were soon enveloped in a cloud of smoke. A storm of grape-shot and cannister swept mutilation and death through their ranks. Two or three ammuand death through their ranks. Two or three ammu-nition-wagons blew up in the midst of the struggling throng, and scattered awful carnage around. The bridge was soon so encumbered with the wounded and the dead that Massena deemed himself driven to the horrible necessity of commanding the fresh troops that came up to toss their mangled and struggling anions into the swollen torrent which swept furi-below. Those who performed this revolting se were soon struck down themselves, and were treated in the same manner by those who next cam for this dreadful measure the bridge would soon have become impassable, and all upon it would have per-ished. Enveloped with smoke, and deafened by the roar of battle, and with shots, shells, and bullets mowing down their ranks, these veteran soldiers who in bressed sternly on, trampling upon severed limbs, wading through blood, and throwing their wounded and beseeching comrades into the surging flood. Well might the Duke of Wellington say, "A man of refined Christian sensibilities is totally unfit for the profession of a soldier."

Through this frightful storm of shot the French rushed along, till they reached the gate at the farther and of the bridge. Here the whole head of the column was swept away. Those in the rear, however, rushed on over their mangled comrades, dashed down the gates, and drove their foes before them. The Austrians retreated through the town, setting fire to the houses, and disputing every inch of ground. The French struggled on, trampling on the bodies of the dead and wounded of either army. In the blaz the dead and wounded or either army. In the blas-ing streets the conflict raged with unparalleled feroc-ity. Ebersberg was at last taken. It was, however, but a heap of smoking ruins. The town was so much in flames that the wounded could not be withdrawn. in flames that the wounded could not be withdrawn. The blazing rafters fell on these wretched victims of war, and, shricking in agony, their mangled limbs were slowly consumed by fire. Their hideous cries blended with the hateful clamor of these demoniac scenes. An intolerable stench of burning corpse filled the air. Still, through the blazing streets and over the mangled and blackened fragments of human bodies, the French rushed on with horse and artillery and ammunition wagons, crushing flesh and bones, and cinders, and blood-mingled mire, into a hideous mass of corruption. The Austrians, appalled at such incredible daring, soon retired, leaving six thousand of the slain behind them. Napoleon, at a distance, heard the loud cannonsed. neard the loud cannonad. Accustomed as he had long been to the horrors of war, he was shocked at the awful spectacle. Though admiring the desperate daring of Massena, he could not refrain from testifydispleasure at the carnage which might, per haps, have been averted by waiting an attack upon the flanks of the enemy by the corps of Lannes which had passed the river a few miles above.

Napoleon, accompanied by Savary, entered the mouldering town. He found two or three of the rounded still alive, who had crawled into the square where the flames could not reach them. "Can anything," says Savary, "be more dreadful than the sight of men first burned to death, then trodden under the horses' feet, and crushed to atoms by the wheels of gun-carriages. The only outlet from the town was through a heap of baked human flesh which proluced an insufferable stench. The evil was so gre that it became necessary to procure spades, such as are used to clean mud from the public roads, in order that it became necessary to procure spades, such as are used to clean mud from the public roads, in order to remove and bury this foxted mass. The Emperor came to see this horrid sight; and said to us as he went over it, 'It were well if all promoters of wars could behold such an appalling picture.' He spoke some obliging words to General Cohorn on the feat of gallantry he had displayed, but pointed out to him that if he had not suffered himself to be hurried along by his courage, but had waited for the troops that were coming up, previously to making the were coming up, previously to making the attack, this heavy loss would have been spared."

What a fearful picture is the above of war's doings, Can any circumstances, possible or supposable, justify nations in resorting to the arbitration of the sword? There are but few in this whole nation who would condemn George Washington and the men he led forth to the battle-field. But if these noble and heroic men are honored, applauded, almost idolized—for their heroic efforts to wrest our civil and religiou rights from the grasp of an insane tyrant, are th present band of noble men to be stigmatized by the foulest terms which can be employed against them, because they have manfully gone forth to preserve the liberties for which their revered sires bled and died? Palsied be the tongue that dares speak of these modern heroes in any other terms than those of gratitude and of praise.

"War is honorable, In those who do their native rights maintain, In those whose swords an iron barrier are Between the lawless spoiler and the weak."

A TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND The Chicago Tribune, in the course of an eloque icle, provoked by the quasi-secession nonsense out "leaving New England out in the cold," says

"It is, we say, too late to quarrel about the charcter of the Puritans, because were history dumb,
here stand the six States of New England, everlastng monuments for the perpetuation of the memory
of the great qualities of the men who built on a Purian basis. And in spite of the old story by which
he pioneers of the Mayflower have been assailed; in
pite of that kind of criticism which, in sneering at spite of that kind of criticism which, in sneering as long prayers, forgets the godliness of the men who made them, and that, in estimating characters, takes account of the blemishes only, and converts the pe-culiarities of an era into the special vices of the indi-viduals who flourished therein; in spite of despotic reaction against what New England has taught and

tical community, containing an equal number of eople, among whom liberty is so secure; Among whom law and justice are so impartially dministered;

Among whom property is so well guarded; Among whom education is so universally diffused Among whom there is such care for the growth and

Among whom there is such an amount of wealth so equally distributed:

Among whom there is such untiring, comprehensive and healthy philanthrophy;

Among whom there is such an amount of wealth so equally distributed:

Among whom there is such ong whom the ownership of land in fee simple

so universal;
Among whom labor is so much respected, and so ell rewarded; Among whom progress, in all that purifies and en-obles mankind, is so rapid;

Among whom women are so honored, or so virtuous.

Among whom government bears so easily and is so eaply administered;

After encouraging and praying with her, he put sixpence in her hand—the sum total it is believed he
had upon his person at the time. She appeared overpowered with gratitude, and he was deeply affected
with the manner in which it was expressed. It suddenly occurred to him, and he internally accosted
himself. If Bless me denly occurred to him, and he internally accosted himself—"Bless me, can sixpence make a poor creature happy? How many sixpences have I spent on this mouth of mine, in feeding it with tobacco? I will never take another pipe while I live; I will give to the poor whatever I save from it." From that hour he denied himself. It was not long, however, before he was seriously indisposed. His medical attendant, being either inclined to try the strength of his resolution, or supposing that he had sustained some injury by suddenly breaking off the use of the pipe, and therefore would derive advantage from its re-adoption, uld derive advantage from its r

Phys.—" You must resume the use of the pipe, Mr. Hick."

Sam.—" Never more, sir, while I live."

Phys.—" It is essential to your restoration to health, and I cannot be answerable for consequences, should you reject the advice given."

Sam.—" Let come what will, I'll never take an-

other pipe; I've told my Lord so, and I'll abide Phys.—" You will in all probability die, then."

Sam.—" Glory be to God for that! I shall go to heaven! I have made a vow, and I'll keep it." His medical adviser found him unflinching in the face of danger and death; and as he recovered from his ill-ness, he more readily attributed the prolongation of life to the honor which God had conferred upon him for his self-denial, than to the most efficacious medi-cine that could have been administered. I would earnestly recommend all the lovers of tobacco to con-clude to do as Sammy Hick did. Perhaps you think you cannot conquer—the besetment is so great; but only try hard, pray fervently, persevere determinedly, and you will succeed—and how much better you will feel, how much good you will do to the poor and des-

"O how happy you will be, When you get the victory.

Provincial Wesleyan. A. YORKSHIREMAN. CENSUS OF CUBA. The census of the Island has just been published, which the following is a resume

793,484

Whites, Colored. 603,046 1,396,530 Of the colored portion, 225,843 are free, 370,553 slaves, and 6650 emancipados. The colored popula-tion is 79.99 per cent. of the white.

The classification of the sexes is as follows:— White males, White females, Free colored males, 468,107 326,377 109,027 116,816 217,722

Slaves, males,
Slaves, females,
Emancipados, males,
Emancipados, females, 151,831 1,871 Emancipados, females,
The married among the whites are in the proportion of one to three, while among the colored the roportion is one to eleven. In the white population 4.779 he excess of males is 142.727 over fen the excess of males is 142,727 over females, while among the slaves the females exceed by 82,211.

The increase in the white population since 1859 is 170,987, or more than 27 per cent.; in the free colored, 35,995, and in the slave and emancipado class, 9835; the increase in the entire population, 216,817, or 18.37 per cent. This is a very large increase in 50 stores. small a population, and in so short a time. Of the whites the proportion of those who can read and whites the proportion of those who can read and write is 30.49 per cent. of whole or less than one third. But in the court finitely greater. For instance, in Jameo it is only per cent.; in San Cristobal, 18 per cent., and in Villaclara a little more than 20 per cent. In the first mentioned place the proportion of females who can read and write is not more than 6 per cent. of the female population there, which numbers 10,342; and in Pinai del Rio, not very far, from Havana, the

per centage is still less (5.27), in a female population of 17,556. These figures are not very flattering to the moral and intellectual condition of Cuba.

The history of all past times does not afford a sin-The history or all past times does not afford a single, solitary example of a man's repenting that he had too much practical faith in the Christian religion, but multitudes that they had too little; so, no man who has lived a regular, temperate life to a good old age has ever professed a regret that they had not lived differently. And as the mistaken advocates of false religious systems have bitterly regretted their delusions in the searching ordeal of a dying hour, so, on the other hand, do the victims of animal appetites and propensities and unmatured notions per-taining to human well-being, deplore the folly which led them into plausible, untested, untried ways of living healthfully, happily and long. Therefore, not more surely will that man attain "immortality and eternal life" who walks in the "old paths" of love to God and love to man, practically carried out in every day of his pilgrimage toward the tomb, than those who "use this world as not abusing it" and its good things, will find a sweet satisfaction in the same as in the temperate use and rational enjoyment of al the good things of this life.

RIVERS ARE LIKE MEN.

All rivers, small or large, agree in one characteris-tic; they like to lean a little on one side; they can dle, but will always, if they can, have one bank to
sun themselves upon, and another to get cool under;
one shingly shore to play over, where they may be
shallow, and shore-foolish, and child-like; another
steep, under which they cannot pause, and purify
themselves, and get their strength of waves fully together for due occasion.

Rivers in this way are just like wise mea, who
keep one side of their life for play and another for
work, and can be brilliant, and chattering, and trans-

work, and can be brilliant, and chattering, and transparent, when they are at ease, and yet take deep counsel on the other side when they set themselves to their main purpose. And rivers are just in this divided, also, like wicked and good men: the good rivers have serviceable, deep places all along their banks, that ships can sail in; but the wicked rivers go scooping irregularly under their banks, until they get full of struggling eddies, which no beat can row over without being twisted against the rocks, and pools like wells, which no one can get out of but the water-kelpie that lives at the bottom. But, wicked or good, the rivers all agree in having two kinds o

Mr. Gough on Eloquence.—The Christian Chronicle thus opens a criticism:—
"We recently heard Mr. Gough on Eloquence and Orators.' His opening remarks, that he never delivered this particular lecture without the feeling that he had better burn it up, coincided with our own opinion at the close of the performance. We think his own verdict in the case an eminently judicious or "

Specie.—The amount of specie existing in the United States at the present time is seven hundred and sixteen millions (\$716,000,000.) Michigan.-Professor Winchell, State Geologic

Michigan.—Professor Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan, who has done so much to encourage the making of salt in Michigan, reports that the whole central area of that State, embracing one hundred and eighty-seven townships, or six thousand seven hundred square miles, is underlaid by coal seams, ranging in thickness from three to five feet.

Austria.—Austria continues to advance in the path of constitutional freedom. Two laws have justicen published relative to individual liberty and the inviolability of the domicile. These laws are at present imperfect, but they are based substantially of what is known in England as the Habeas Corpu Act. A law respecting the press is about to be published, which is to abolish the system of authorisant and the system of author

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS, AT NEW YORK. TAKE NOTICE.—We are constrained to request that all brethren ordering missionary certificates, collectors' books, tracts, as well as Missionary Advocates, to be sent by mail, will send the postage with the orders, and charge the same to their missionary collections respectively. The postages are as follows: Missionary Certificates, Juvenile, four cents each; Parent Society and Conference, six cents each. These last are usually supplied free of expense, at the sessions of the Conferences, to the pastors, on their declaration that the money they represent is paid, and upon their giving the names for record of the persons who are to receive them. The names which belong to the Parent Society must be sent by the Conference missionary secretary to the Rev. Thos. Carlton, our treasurer in New York, for record and publication. Collectors' books, half a cent each; Tracts, Picture of Missions, (No. 547.) half a cent each; Missionary Advocate, one cent each, or in parcels of eight ounces, half a cent each made Life Members of the Parent Society, or Life D. rectors or Patrons. Our defense is, that we cannot know who are so made, unless the pastor or missionary committee shall report them to us. And on TAKE NOTICE.—We are constrained to reque not know who are so made, unless the pastor or mis-sionary committee shall report them to us. And on such report, holding the pastor, or missionary com-mittee, or the secretary of the missionary meeting where such persons were made Life Members, Direc-tors, or Patrons, responsible for the correctness of the report, we enter the names on our list for publi-cation in the next Annual Report. derstood that the money for membership, as reported, is actually paid, or secured to be paid, as the certificate is a receipt for the same.

While we are on the subject, allow us to say we

are advised that the missionary certificates are often exposed to damage or waste at the Conferences, and exposed to damage or waste at the Conferences, and no one seems to be responsible for them. The missionary authorities of each Conference should see that their treasurer or secretary takes charge of the certificates sent, and delivers them only to responsible persons, for the persons whose names are to be inserted in them; and this only on assurances of payment having been made. And at the close of the Conference, the names of members of the Parent Society should be sent to the treasurer in New York, and the names of members of the Conference. York, and the names of members of the Conference Society should be correctly entered on their Conference Society records. At the close of Conference the certificates that remain over should be carefully preserved by the Conference missionary treasurer or secretary, as the Conference missionary authori-

ties may direct.

In order to have all these things done decently and in order, as well as to make early and fit arrangements for the anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society, we invite the attention of the missionary authorities of each Conference to the above hints.

" Another hath entered his Rest."-Rev Zur Jacobsmuhlen, of our Foreign German Mission departed this life Dec. 11, 1862, of typhus fever. H succeeded well in all his appointments, both in America and Germany, and though but a young man, fin ished his course with joy. He was transferred from the field at home to the foreign German work July 1, 1856; sailed from the port of New York on th 12th of the same month, and literally, with he latest breath, cried, Behold the Lamb!"

"I OWE THE LORD FIVE DOLLARS."-Thu said a young man at one of my appointments at the close of an evening service, and handed me a five dollar bill, requesting it might be applied for the cause of missions. I now forward it to you. The appointment is one of the smallest on the district, and the young man had by hard labor on a farm earned money to purchase a comfortable home fo his parents. If this young man "owed the Lord five his parents. If this young man "owed the Lord need dollars," how much do our men of wealth owe the Lord? How much those who have a good farm, paid for, or a good stock of goods, a good business, or bank stock, bonds, and mortgages?

C. Holman.

### DIARY OF THE YEAR 1862.

JANUARY. 1.-Mason and Slidell sent to England. 13.-Appointment of Stanton, Secretary of 17.—Gen. Burnside arrived at Hatteras. 18.—Death of Ex-President John Tyler. 19.—Battle of Mill Springs, Ky., Gen.

23.—Stone vessels sunk off Charleston. 30.—The Monitor launched. FEBRUARY.

6.-Fort Henry taken. 8.—Capture of Roanoke Island.

15.—Bowling Green, Ky., evacuated elson surrendered. 22.—Jeff. Davis inaugurated at Richmond.

23 \_Nashville, Tenn., evacuated.

MARCH. 3 -Columbus, Ky., evacuated. 6.—President Lincoln's Emancipation Message for District of Columbia.

8.—Great Federal victory at Pea Ridge, Ark. 9.—Naval combat between the Monitor and Merri mac, at Hampton Roads. The Cumberland sunl and Congress burned.

and Congress burned.

11.—Rebel retreat from Manassas. Gen. Fremo appointed to Mountain Department.

14.—Victory at Newbern, N. C.

21.—Gen. Butler arrived at Ship Island. 31 .- Gen. Hunter appointed to Department of the

6.—Battle of Pittsburgh Landing. 7 .- Surrender of Island No. 10. 11.—Fort Pulaski surrendered.

12.—Gen. Hunter declares slaves free. 16.—Slaves emancipated in District of Columbia 25.—Capture of Fort Macon, N. C.

27 .- New Orleans taken. MAY. 5.—Battle of Williamsburgh, Va. 10.—Surrender of Norfolk, Va.

11.—The Rebels burn the Merrima 26.—Evacuation of Corinth. JUNE.

1.-Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. 29.—McClellan changes operat 11 .- Halleck appointed General-in-Chief.

AUGUST. 4.-Draft ordered for 300,000 men. 6.—Rebel Ram Arkansas blown up. 9.—Battle of Cedar Mountain.

22.-Reception of Gen. Corcoran, in New York. 30 .- Second defeat at Bull Run. SEPTEMBER. 1.-Death of General Kearney, at Fairfax Cour

2.—First removal of Gen. McClellan. He is assigned to the defense of Washington.
6.—Rebel raid in Maryland—Frederic taken.

out. 14.—Battle of South Mountain. Harper's Ferry surrendered.
 Battle of Antietam.

19.—Battle of Iuka, Miss. 22.—President Lincoln's Emancination Proclam

tion. 24.—Meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, a OCTOBER. 1.—President Lincoln visits McClellan at Harper

Ferry.
4.—Rebels repulsed at Corinth. 5.—Galveston, Texas, captured 10.—Rebel invasion of Pennsylvania

7.—Second and last removal of Gen. McClellan. DECEMBER. 8.—Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark

13 .- Sore defeat at Fredericksburgh 15 .- Fredericksburgh evacuated. 17.—Baton Rouge re-taken by Gen. Banks. 26.—Execution of 38 Indians in Minnesota.

### CLAREMONT DISTRICT.

DEAR BRETHREN: -The following sums, to be aised for Missions and the Preachers' Aid Society, are apportioned to each charge on the district respectively, as follows: The first sum is for Missions, the second

for the Preachers' Aid:
Claremont, \$100.00, 15.00; Newport, 50.00, 12.00;
Sunapee, 15.00, 4.00; N. Charlestown, 18.00, 4.00;
Cornish, 12.00, 4.00; Unity 20.00, 5.00; Lempster, 20.00, 3.00; S. Acworth, 5.00, 2.00; Marlow, 25.00 New Alstead, 10 00, 3.00; Keene, 15.00, boro', 10.00, 3.00; Winchester, 35.00. Winchester, 35.00, 8.00 Hinsdale, 12.00, 4.00; Chesterfield, 20.00, 5.00; Peterboro', 20.00, 5.00; Rindge, 12.00, 3.00; New Ip. terboro', 20.00, 5.00; Rindge, 12.00, 3.00; New Ipa-wich, 5.00, 1.00, Croydon, 10.00, 5.00; Grantham, 20,-v00, 4;00; Lebanon, 50.00, 15.00; Enfield Centre, 20,-.00, 5.00, North Enfield, 12.00, 3.00; Canaan, 25.00,-5.00; Washington, 8.00, 2.00; Nashua, Lowell St., 50.00, 15.00; Chestnut Street, 50.00, 15.00; Brook-line 15.00, 3.00; During and Antrim, 20.00, 5.00; Hillsboro' Centre, 15.00, 3.00; Hillsboro' Bridge, 15.00, 3.00; Henniker, 20.00, 5.00.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE N. H. CONFER

College, and for which he has a certificate by me as agent, if he has not been paid or re-ned his claim, is entitled to seven-eighths of one

per cent. interest per year for two years, ending August, 1859. I hereby give notice that I am ready to pay the above-named interest, if called for within sixty days from this date; but if not called for within the above-named time, it will be understood that such claim is religiously

claim is relinquished on account of the loss of the institution buildings by fire.

Wm. D. Cass, Agent.

Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Jan. 13th, 1863.

# Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

IN SEASON -At the close of this month, we shall stop sending to all old subscribers whose papers have not been previously settled for. Last year, over a thousand such renewed afterwards, thus making it necessary for the book-keeper to erase and re-enter their names. This is very perplexing, for each name has to be changed on the addressing belt also. If our friends can by seasonable payment ease us of this unecessary labor, we shall be very grateful. Please then let us hear from every subscriber (whose time commences with the year) during this month.

THE LORD'S SUPPER. This ceremony is observed, in some form, by all the sects into which Christians are divided, except the Friends or Quakers. The number of those not observing it is so small, compared with the great body of Christians, that it may be said to be universally practised by Christians.

Matthew, Mark and Luke, and also Paul, in his first Epistle to the Corinthians, relate the event from which the ceremony sprung. The substance of the Christ met his twelve apostles in an upper room of a ouse in Jerusalem, for the purpose of celebrating an old national feast of the Israelites, called the Feast of the Passover, and that then, after having attended to a part of the usual ceremonies of that Feast, he did administer to them bread and wine, using the words repeated in the administration of bread and wine in the Supper of the Lord, and directing them to continue an observance of that ceremony in all time to come. From this it appears that the Lord's Supper grew out of the Passover, which must therefore be understood before the meaning of the Lord's Supper can be appreciated.

The Passover was the most carefully observe remony of the Israelites. It was their Fourth of July, only it had in addition to the joyousness of that day a deep religious character. It was a kind of July 4th and Thanksgiving day combined, and it had to them also the character of a Christmas. It was the hirthday of their nation. On the 14th day of the month Nisan, their fathers and mothers, under Moses, left Egypt, and their separate history as a eople began. It was not strange that they observed his day. But in addition to the ordinary impulse that would lead to such an observance, God had pecially required it, and they consquently had not allowed a single year to pass without a commemoration of that event. They devoted a week to the estivities, called the Passover week. It was called PASS-OVER, because the angel that went out to smite the Egyptian families "passed over" the houses of

the Israelites, doing them no harm.

By reference to the history in the book of Exodus we learn that each family of the Israelites was commanded to slav a lamb or kid, and sprinkle the doorposts, and that every family that did this was " passed over" by the avenging angel, and thus was saved through the blood of a lamb.

Now for more than a thousand years, even down to the time of Christ, the Israelites had been accustomed, on the day of the PASSOVER, to observe the ceremony by families. A lamb, or a kid, was slain at the temple for each family; the blood was sprinkled there: the body was taken to their residence and and some bitter herbs and some wine were provided

This Passover was first wholly of a commemorative character. It simply perpetuated a memory of the past. It was designed to keep alive in the nation, and infuse constantly in the minds of the children, a knowledge of the means by which the people of Israel were originally delivered from Egypt.

But almost everything connected with the Israelites assumed more or less of a prophetic character. Indeed Israel was a prophetic nation. Everything connected with that people was in a chrysalis state. It was a nation of magnificent promises. With them God's purposes were in the bud, seldom progressing so far as the flower, never reaching the full fruit.

It was not long before the wisest and most spiritua of the Israelites began to understand this fact. Dimly at first was it revealed to them, but they learned it, and felt it. They began to inquire, What do these things mean? Our sabbaths, our sacrifices, our ceremonies, what do they prefigure? This Passover -it communicates a great fact in the past, but has it not some anticipative meaning? Is it not a part of the glorious system of types and promises and prophecies, constructed by Jehovah, and foreshadowing the coming and reign of the Messiah? So many of the old Jews understood it; and they were right.

Notice a few facts: 1. This Passover had been observed regularly by the slaying of lambs, and in the appointed way, for fourteen hundred and ninety-one years.

2. This year, for the first time in the world, it was interrupted by the crucifixion of Christ, who was offered up on the very PASSOVER DAY, the 14th of the month Nisan, 1492 years after it was established. 3. We have no reason to believe that any Passover has been regularly and properly observed by the Jews since. They do now observe the day, but not

with sacrifices, nor in the ancient form. 4. Paul calls " Christ, our Passover, slain for us. Showing that though lambs were slain in the old Passover ceremony, in commemoration of the past, he regarded the fact also as typical of the coming Christ. Christ now is "our Passover."

The old Passover ceremony being understood we are prepared to notice particularly the historical origin of the Lord's Supper.

Christ and his disciples were in a room in upper story of a house in Jerusalem. It was the evening of the 13th of the month Nisan, (corresponding with the latter part of March and first of April,) the day before the Passover. For a good reason he and his disciples anticipated the feast by a day. The lamb was prepared, the bread and wine in readiness. Christ partook of the Passover Supper, and in the course of it gave to his disciples the richest instruction ever committed to man. This is found in the Gospel of John, chapter xiii. to xvii. He then and there changed the Passover Feast.

He in fact abolished it and substituted a new one which we call the Lord's Supper. Or rather, he expanded the Passover into the Lord's Supper. Just as the old Sabbath was abolished by Christ and the new Christian Sabbath established instead; and just as the old ceremonial law was abolished by Christ and the new Christian morality was established instead; and just as the old temple worship was abol ished by Christ and the new universal heart-worship was established instead; so the old Passover was abolished by Christ and the new LORD'S SUPPER note by Dr. Whedon. We regard this article along

was established instead. The change consists, first, in form. The roaste lamb is no longer used. For the lamb originally was typical of Christ, but Christ himself having come there is no longer any occasion for the type. But the bread and wine are retained. Because bread and wine signify refreshment. They stand for spirit- culiarity of the Hebrey Scriptures arises principally ual strength. And Christ gives them a new meaning. He says: "Take, eat; this is my body, broken style, or from the infancy of the Hebrew languag for you. Drink ye all of this, for this is the blood of and its consequent paucity of abstract terms the new testament which is shed for many for the modes of expression. Whatever the cause, the fac remission of sins."

The second change was in the time of observance No intimation is given that the sacrament was thereafter to be annually observed; but " as oft " as they did it, they were to do it in remembrance of Christ. read. One design of the Lord's Supper therefore is to bring before us Christ. It is in remembrance of him. cle, was an eminent Arminian divine, of Amsterdan The ancient Christians observed this sacrament fre- of the 16th century. This paper is a brief description.

Let us now notice the mysterious phraseology em-ployed. When administering the bread Christ said Take, eat; this is my body." What are we to us derstand by these words?

The Roman Catholic Church teaches that the bread which Christ held in his hands at that time and broke, himself, between his own fingers, became or was changed into, his own flesh; and that wher he administered the bread to the disciples, he actually gave them his own body. Also that now, whenever priest of the church goes through with the ceremony of mass, or the Lord's Supper, the bread that he uses is, in like manner, changed into Christ's actual body, and the wine into blood. Thus if the sacrament is administered in a thousand places at once, all of the bread employed is actually the body of Christ, and all the wine the blood of Christ.

This notion is one of the relics of the Dark Ages was begotten in darkness and cannot endure light. Christ could not be understood to be teaching his disciples to be cannibals, and actually to eat his flesh

Christ always took for granted that his hearers had ood sense, and would not pervert his words, nor derstand them literally when a figurative sense was obviously designed. Thus when he said, "If ve have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall ay unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be imssible unto you," he could not intend to be under tood literally. So too when he said, "If thine eve offend thee pluck it out," he could not design to be derstood literally. If a teacher has a map of the orld before him and desires to point out to his unils the formation of the coast of some countrie and should point to a part of the map and say This is Arabia; this is Palestine; this is England. not even a child would suppose that the little piece of paper actually was the country mentioned. The sciples having common sense, must have known that the piece of bread held in Christ's hand was not Christ's body, and when they took and ate it, they new they were eating bread; bread which would arish them hodily if they were hungry, bread which did not differ substantially from other bread, and was not changed by Christ into any other substance. What then did Christ mean by "This is my body?" Evidently this: This stands for, or represents, my body. The language in which perhaps Christ spoke, the Syriac, had no word meaning " stands for," r "represents." And even in our language it is ore forcible and common to say, "This is," than

Christ then meant this :- When you eat the sacra ntal bread let it remind you that I, the Son of God; actually had a body. I am eternal. "Before Abraham was I am," and yet I have a body. I an ike one of you. Soon some of my followers will fine it hard to believe that I actually had a body, but you ust not deny it. For if I had no body I could no affer; I should not be a man; but I have a body. and now, by this perpetual ceremony, I shall keep alive forever in the world, the fact, that the Son of God was the Son of Man, and had a real body. The irst heresy in the church, in spite of this ceremony was a denial that Christ had a body.

So, also, when he took the cup in his hand, he held up before them, and directing their attention to he wine, said : "Drink ye all,"-that means, Drink all of you, "of this; this is my blood of the new tes tament," (or covenant,) "shed for many, for the re ission of sins." Was the wine actually blood? No But by making it stand for blood, it was designed to leepen the conviction that Christ actually had man body, and also to show them that he was to die, and also to remind all after them that he actually did die, a violent death. "Blood shed!" That is blood voluntarily poured out. How strange it that Jesus was not translated, like Enoch or Elijah Does it not seem to all that he ought to have left the world without fainting or death? It was monstrous unnatural, for Jesus to die. He had not, like per ishing infants, inherited a mortal body. Why should he die? Observe, he died of his over accord.

This is what we are to understand by the use the wine. There is no religious virtue in blood, more than in water. There was no particular virtue in the blood that was in the veins of Jesus Christ. It was just such blood as that of other men. The shedding of his "blood" means his bodily death. And this was the strangest event that ever happened in God's universe. And it never would have happened if it had not been necessary.

One would suppose that if God's eternal Son, an only Son, should take a human body he would retain t, or at least, if he chose to abandon it, he would lay t aside peaceably and triumphantly, and take another, as indeed he seemed to, when transfigured before Peter, James and John. Had the Ascension immediately followed the Transfiguration, and had the chosen three seen their Lord rise up from the mountain and depart away, and seen the gates of heaven open to receive him, that would have seemed to be a natural and proper conclusion to his wonder-

But no: he goes and submits himself to the hootings of the rabble, the hatred of the superstitiou and wicked priests, the mean insults of the frightened Pilate; and finally, with a mock-crown of thorns thrown around his head, he is crucified, like a slave, between a couple of vulgar robbers! And this CURIST! This the Son of God. This is what he means by "shedding his blood." Who is not ready to bow down before this fact with speechless wonder We find no language to express our thoughts. Lan-

guage cannot teach the lesson. The amount of meaning in words depends on the capacity of the hearer as well the ability of the speaker. An ignorant savage might listen withou emotion to an oration that should stir the hearts of the other listeners. So the impressions produced by a picture, or by a fact, depend as much upon the capacity of the observer as upon its intrinsic worth me of the effects designed to be produced by the Lord's Supper we shall notice hereafter.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. Article first is upon "Edward Irving," by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., of New York. Having read Mrs. Oliphant's Life of this eccentric divine, we did not expect to be interested in this review, but were happily disappointed. It is an admirable specime of condensation and improvement. Few will read the great book, labyrinthine and tedious as it is, but all would be pleased and profited by this sketch. great intellectual and physical giant was Mr. Irving. led astray by pigmies, for the want of common sense At once a wonder and a warning, he will long be re

membered, and his life and works are worthy o

Article second, on "Organic Unity in Anin and Vegetables," from the French of Charles Martins, is a perspicuous presentation of the great fact that all vegetables and animals, and indeed many mineralogical productions, are variations of one com mon type. It is the best brief discussion of the subject we have ever seen. The author betrays in one passage a common mistake of one-sided men, a magnifying of law so as to forget the mind of the law makers-which is forcibly exposed and rebuked in a as worth the price of the Review.

Article third is "The Emotional Element in He brew Translation," by Professor Taylor Lewis, Union College, Schenectady, New York. This is a second article on this subject, valuable to readers of the Bible. We are at a loss to decide whether this pe from the superior nervousness and force of such a is evident, and a notice of it will modify one's views of many Scripture expressions.

Article fourth, on 4 Illyrian Literature," by G. F.

Comfort, A. M., we have not yet found time to "Stephen Curceltaus," the subject of the fifth ar

of the 16th century. This paper is a brief de

Latin of Prof. Arneld Palenburg, his successor rofessor in a theological school.

Article sixth, is a popular scientific article on "The Hearing Ear," by J. Henry Clark, M. D., Newark, N. J. It is a lucid description of the external and internal ear, illustrated by wood cuts, and giving val-

uable practical instruction.

The last regular article is on "Equation of Proba tional Advantages," by Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D., the Editor of the Review. It is a bold, vigorous examination of the question, in substance, How can God's impartiality of justice and mercy be reconciled with the fact that so large a portion, and even a maority of mankind have never heard of Christ, and therefore cannot be saved by faith in him? It is well known that the most of divines, especially of Calvin istic schools, in the discussion of such questions, launch or dive into a sea of words, which seems to bewilder and thus satisfy the most of their followers, while those who fish out of the words all the meaning find it to consist of bold assertions and contralictory propositions, many of which cannot receive the assent of a clear reason, or the approval of a good conscience. This is not the style of Dr. Whedon. His thoughts are definite and his words clear He boldly vindicates the ways of God to man. We believe he is right. The second chapter of Romans ong ago had led us to a similar belief, and we are onfident that, properly cherished, it will lead to the warmest and most intelligent missionary zeal. We advise our clerical readers particularly to examine

the doctrine of the article. The Foreign Religious and Foreign Literary In elligence, the Synopsis of the Quarterlies, and

Book Table, are as usual, full and critical. Not as a matter of course, but hoping to benefit those for whom the Quarterly Review is designed, we would express our conviction that in no other way can two dollars and fifty cents be expended, with so valuable a return of religious and scientific reading, of a high order, as by subscribing to the Methodist Quarterly Review.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WITH THE YAN-

The Richmond Whig has articles from time to time that indicate that the editor is mad, in every sense of the word. Notwithstanding that many of the strong est men of the South have been Northerners by birth e indulges often in such language as the following The prevalence of such sentiment in the South shows the stern necessity, on the part of the North, of preerving the authority of the United States:

"We have committed many errors in our treat-ment of the Yankees. Not the least has been in re-garding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature menials, and fitted only for menial duties. They are in open and flagrant insur-rection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South. In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagant airs, the insolence, the cruelty, the cowardice and love of rapine, which have ever characterized the revolt of slaves. The former leniency of their asters only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their

"When they are again reduced to subjection and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammels about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again. Beecher has recently laid down the law to them, and told has recently laid down the law to them, and told them in very plain language, that they have committed the unpardonable sin, and that there is no alternative but success or eternal servitude. They must subdue the South or be subdued. As the first is beginning to be acknowledged an impossibility, even by Yankeedoodledom itself, the other becomes a reality of fearful imminence."

IS THIS REASONARIES

American affairs thus: "Heartily as we wish Gop speed to the cause Emancipation, we cannot desire it to be promoted by more years of ruinous and murderous strife. Even such incense, rising from a land so defiled with blood, may be unacceptable. Has Mr. Lincoln sufficiently forever? Knowest thou not that it will be bitter-thou bid the people return from following their

We do not recollect that the Watchman uttered such sentiments during the war of England against the " rebels " in India. We do indeed believe that the obligation upon the United States to put down this rebellion waged in behalf of Slavery in our own land is tenfold greater than the obligation of Great Britain to put down the rebellion in behalf of Paganism, (if it was so) in that distant land. If it requires another seven years war in this country, notwithstanding the desolation and death, America and the whole world will be benefited by the death of Slavery, and the vindication of the best government the world ever saw. What we need now is not sentimentalism, but solid truth.

SYMPATHY .- The Methodist says: "In order to the proper advance of Methodism and the fulfillment of its mission in our great country, its press must be

We suppose the advance of Methodism "in our great country" hitherto, has been improper-though it has advanced "in our great country" more than i all the world beside. Perhaps the Methodist would have it advance backward. We suppose, too, the "press" will be "set free" when, instead of being used under the supervision of the church, it shall be used by irresponsible parties on the principles of profit and loss. That may be an improvement, but we cannot see it. The Christian Chronicle (Baptist), of course feels a wonderful sympathy for poor oppressed Methodists. It says, speaking of the Methodist The iron wheel, however, has not as yet been able to crush out the spirit, or to stop the circulation of the Methodist. We have some objections to it, but still we should be sorry to see its career of independent existence cut short!"

AN OFFERING TO THE NEEDY. - There sailed from New York a few days ago an American vessel freighted with 13,236 bbls. of flour, 315 boxes of bread. 50 bbls. of pork, 167 bags of corn, 126 barrels of bread, 50 bbls. of beef, 102 boxes of bacon, 3 tierces of rice, 2 bags of rice. From the Produce Exchange -1,500 bbls. of flour, 500 bbls of corn, 50 bbls. of

Prayer was offered on board the ship by Rev. Dr. Adams. The cost of the freight was \$108,000, and \$30,900 yet remains in the hands of the Treasurer, to begin the purchase of another cargo. We regret that Boston does not promptly move in this work.

FROM LOUISIANA.—Rev. J. Colby has been pointed Chaplain of the Division Hospital in Carrollton. This we suppose is temporary, he holding the same relation to his regiment. Dr. Vanostrand is Surgeon-in-chief of the Department, and there are about 200 patients under their care.

" SLAVERY MUST STAND."-The Richmond Disoatch, says :- " No proclamation which the Yankees have issued or may issue will have the slightest effect upon the slave population of the South. Wherever his armies have penetrated, they have kidnapped every negro they could lay their hands on, and proelamation or no proclamaton, whenever they are able they will continue to do the same. But beyond the lines of the Federal Army slavery will continue intact and impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar."

In remitting fractional parts of a dollar, of friends will please avoid shinplasters and halves of Send postal currency, or new postage

sending U. S. Treasury notes, on which we do have to pay discount.

Preachers will please say whether the subscribers for whom they remit are NEW or OLD; -give the whole Christian name—the LEDGER PAGE, as in their

BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION. At the annual meeting of the above Associatio eld Jan. 12th, the following officers were elected for

present year: Vice President-Pearl Martin. Treasurer—Franklin Rand.
Auditor—Wm. C. Brown.

Secretary-Pliny Nickerson. Directors - James P. Magee, Chas. Woodbury as Bagnall, N. K. Skinner. PLINY NICKERSON, Secretary.

BRO. HAVEN:-The following toast was given b Vashington, when the revolutionary army was en-amped at White Plains, Va., and I think it would race a corner of the Herald in these times. Please ert, and oblige A PATRIOTIC TOAST.

lealth to the sick and wounded, honor to the brave, success to the American flag, and freedom to the slave

Religious Contributions. - A Presbyte inister calculates that the Old School Presbyte ns will have to pay at least seventeen millions of the 350,000,000 United States debt, contracted the last rear: but in the same time the whole contribution f the church for the year appear to have bee \$1.710.636, of which only about half a million of lollars can be considered as purely benevolent. This seems to be paying much more for Cease han for the Lord.

LANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Free South Jan. 10th, a large and excellent paper, publishe t Beaufort, South Carolina, advertises a large no her of tracts of lands, to be sold by auction, having peen forfeited to the United States by non-payment of axes. They are in the District of Beaufort.

DIPHTHERIA .- This scourge prevails in some loc ties this winter. Rev. E. D. Honkins writes from Holland, Vermont, that his own family have suffered but are recovering. He has lately attended thirteen unerals on three days, two each day. In some places seems to be an epidemic.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY .- The January ber begins a new volume of this Magazine, which in its sphere has no equal. The engravings are an exellent portrait of Martha Washington, a view of Lake George, and the Rainbow. The contents are a sketch of Martha Washington, by D. W. Clark Twenty-five years in the Itinerancy, by Rev. J. E. ound; The Relation of the Visible to the Invisible Extracts from a Pastor's Diary; Lake Geneva, Mont Blanc, etc., by Rev. G. Haven; The Old Warehouse Boreal Nights, by Rev. Dr. Tefft; Milton, by Rev. John Moore; God will show me the way, by Mrs. M'Conaughy; Talking and Talkers; Voices from Nature—an Underground Excursion, by Prof. Win-chell; The Sin and Folly of Fretting, a Lay Sernon; A Vision of the Ages, by Rev. G. L. Taylor; and the usual editorial contributions under the head of Scripture Cabinet, Notes and Queries, Sideboard for Children, Wayside Gleanings, Literary and Scien tific Items, etc. We are pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the increase of price, the subscription list is large, we believe as large in this part of the ountry as ever before.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA and Biblical Reposit Edwards A. Park and Samuel H. Taylor, Editors Vol. XX, January, 1863. Andover: Warren F. Dra per.-Contents: 1. The German Reformed Church by Rev. E. V. Gorhart, D. D.; English Lexicogra phy, by Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., Professor in Yale College; The Moral and Religious Value of our National Union, by Rev. B. Sears, President of Brown University; Athens, or Æsthetic Culture and the Art of Expression, by Rev. W. S. Tyler, D. D., Professor in Amherst College; The Doctrine of the Annihilation of the Wicked, by Rev. Parsons Mattanoisett Mass Critical Notions The first article is a compendium of the doctrines and usages of the denomination, described by one of its own eminent men. The last article is a thorough and satisfactory criticism on the doctrine of annihilation

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY, January 1863. Conducted, under the sanction of the Con gregational Library Association and the American Congregational Union, by Rev. H. M. Dexter, A. H. Quint, and I. P. Langworthy. Boston: Congrego tional Building.-This work gives regularly full statistics and various information respecting the denom ination to which it is devoted.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL of the American Uni tarian Association. Rev. James Freeman Clarke Editor. Boston: American Unitarian Association. The January number has a list of Unitarian churche in the United States, numbering 261, with an alpha betical list of all the preachers with their residences. It also gives the names, object and officers of their Theological Schools, and various benevolent and missionary organizations. It seems that they have 23

A MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION, for he use of Public and Private Schools and Normal Classes; containing a graduated course of Object Lessons for training the Senses and developing the Faculties of Children. By E. A. Sheldon, Superin lent of Schools, Oswego, N. Y.; assisted by Miss M G. M. Jones and Prof. H. Krusi. It is well known to the best of teachers that of late the system of Pestalozzi has been revived and improved, and has received a great impulse, by the combined action of many leading minds in Europe and America. This treatise exhibits the latest and best results of this movement. It is thought by some that the result will be a revolution in the modes of study and o imparting information and mental discipline to the young. To all engaged in imparting instruction to others the system proposed, and this book in particular, have great claims to careful examination and trial. We heartily commend it.

THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. By Martyn Paine, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica in the University of the City of New York; Corresponding Mem ber of the Royal Verein fur Heilkunde in Preusser &c., &c., &c. Seventh Edition. Octavo, 1,130 pages New York : Harper & Brothers .- This is not an ordinary popular treatise on Medicine, but a learned, thorough and comprehensive work. Dr. Payne is one of the leading minds of the age in his profession. He is original, self-reliant and determined, without being eccentric. His work presents the outlines of Physiology, embracing Instinct and Reason, Vital Habit Temperament and Race, Pathology and Theraper tics. We should suppose that every physician would consider the book essential; and it is equally valuable to the general scholar.

The arguments to show from physiology that th mind is a spirit and the revelation of its immortality is reasonable, are original and profound, and very strongly expressed.

Dr. Payne is a profound believer in the Bible and does not hesitate to acknowledge his obligation

We commend the book to physicians and to sche ars of all professions. It should be in every public li-

LETTER FROM FATHER WASHBURN

Old Camp Ground, Belle Plain, Va., Jan. 1, 1863. MR. EDITOR :- I wish you and all your readers pappy New Year. I was aroused this morning at very early hour by some of our boys in camp, with that old and familiar sound, "I wish you a happy New Year." My heart responded, I too, and I sprung out of bed and hastened out, and almost the first one I saw was Cornelius, a contraband, the Colonel's ser vant, one of the best boys I ever saw, as black as ebony. I greeted him with a happy New Year, and schedule,—the Post Office address,—and the amount it was promptly reciprocated. My heart swelled to be credited, carried out opposite the name, DISTINCTLY. Again, when the direction of a paper is to be changed, please say where it has been sent. And still again, business letters should not be written on to whom I extended the same happy greeting the same piece of paper with matter for publication. Though his skin is as dark as the other, his eye sparuld be kept entirely separate,—one to go on the other to be passed to the Editor. kled with joy at the idea of a white man's wishing him to be happy. O, sir, if I could utter my feelings

and for God, our best friend, to declare, "Let my people go," and "Liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land." But, Mr. Editor, I also thought of our old friend the Zion's Herald. Forty years ago this very month, when but a child in the church I read its first pages with delight, for it was the first religious paper that I had ever read. I think I contributed a little to its pages from my feeble pt. The slaves that were owned here are still here, but doing nothing. I passed three or four hours profitably in looking about, and then returned to the ship, tired and hungry, but delighted with my walk, although sad at the sight of so much ruin. being located then in the Southwestern County of On Tuesday morning I went ashore, and called at the little Rhody," in the section where the immortal Post Office as a matter of form. I met a New York offi-Mudge and Lee had thrown a few handfuls of seed, cer on the wharf and asked him to go to Norfolk with and where the ever to be remembered Fathers Kent, Streeter, Hyde, Bates, Paine, and the then young and faithful Risley gathered some clusters of grapes, and this poor wayward boy was snatched as a brand from the burning, or as a branch from the wild olive, and I trust grafted into the new and living olive. Pardon me, I intended to say something about the Herald, and got lost before I knew it down on old Narragansett shore in Rhode Island. I first thought l owed you \$1.25, though I believe you are content to settle with us at Conference, provided we have furnished you with a good lot of new subscribers, together with their money, and collected and return

on, and he loves his father, in your Legislature, Wm. H. Washburn, and I will request him to call at your office and pay you \$2.00 for his father, and he will do it. [Never mind the pay.-EDITOR.] But what shall I do for the soldiers to aid in giving the paper circulation in the old 12th Massachusetts Regiment? Have I any friends in the old Bay State, or have they any? I am sure I have, and they have many more that will send you liberally, so that you can furnish a good bundle every week to this Regiment. I pledge you, sir, I will be faithful in scattering them through our camp. You would be surprised to see how greedy they are to read anything that comes from Boston.

the old ones. Now what shall I do, Mr. Editor?

All our boys want to read the Herald. More than

forty have read my last number within three days,

and still they come. Six months have passed since

they have received a dollar from Government, and I

shall I do? I am resolved what to do. I have a

I pray you call upon some of the solid men and friends of the 12th Mass. Volunteers in Boston, and there are many such friends, and they will not withhold, they cannot refuse this assistance. Help these faithful sentinels of their country, who by night and by day pace their beat, and when summoned, can front the foes of our country, and peril their lives to rescue her from the grasp of the rebel hand, and pass over the best Republic that ever existed to posterity yet to enjoy it when our ashes have been laid away in their last resting-places. Lord, hasten the day of millennial glory, when all will unite and sing Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

It is like bread to the hungry and water to the thirs-

Our Regiment is very pleasantly situated on the outh side of a hill covered with wood. A wide ravine is at the base, and another hill on the opposite side about 200 feet high, covered with a fine growth of hard wood. A fine stream of water, clear as crystal, gurgles along in our front. Our boys have erected a line of log houses, that will contain 8 to 10 each with chimneys in the back dug through the clayey bank. The logs are laid up as children build coblouses, and they are chinked and plastered with mud, and thus we are quite comfortable. The officers live in their large tents. But we are birds of assage, to-day we are here and to-morrow on the ing, or in the mud, such as you in your New England homes know nothing about, and I hope you never will by experience.

I have some things that make my heart glad and gathered up after many days. My Father bles

and comforts my soul; glory be to his name. I have another son beside the one mentioned above, (my baby boy,) A. Gardner Washburn, Esq., who left his profession at the bar in New York, and enlisted as a private in his country's service, and is now a captain in General Sigel's corps, and in one of the divisions now stationed near Falmouth, on the banks of the Rappahannock. He surprised me and gave of war burned in the river, and their ruins can be seen divisions now stationed near Falmouth, on the banks me joy the other morning by appearing in our camp. He, too, loves his father, and I assure you that in that they cannot outstrip their parents, so you see we have some things to make glad the heart. General Sigel, I think, has three or four divisions in his corps. His headquarters are at some distance away, with the larger portion of his corps, and prudence may forbid

my publishing it. We are not discouraged, though we fail to see all that we desire. So it was with God's ancient people when a portion revolted and became rebellious and wished to set up for themselves. Israel was not clean. Idolatry was winked at and even approved, but open revolt could not be endured for a day. They ought to have remembered it was their duty to wash and be clean, to put away the evil of their doings and learn to do well, to seek judgment, relieve the opprossed, and let them go free. But for a time they refused, and they reapt the reward of their doing, and 40,000 of them fell in two battles. But when they repented, when they brought forth fruits meet for repentance, all went well; one righteous man can chase a thousand and two can put ten thousand to flight. And still let me say to all my friends in New England, God speed in all that is wise and good, in all that is lovely and of good report. A friend to my

country yet, I. WASHBURN, Chaplain 12th Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

MR. EDITOR :- We went from our transport with the ntention of spending the day in looking about. First we went to see Rodman's two large guns. They are on sand battery on the point, facing the Rip Raps. I saw some of the balls that weigh four hundred and thirty five pounds. Next I went inside the Fort. It looks very much like Fort Warren, inside, only it is a great deal larger. Gen. Dix's headquarters are in the Fort. The ditch around the Fort is all filled with water. Outside of guard once or twice to go to Richmond. Now she canthe Fort, and around the wharf are storehouses, machine shops, bake houses, etc., with a railroad running to each place. The track runs down to the end of the wharf. and cars drawn by horses are continually passing, carry half a dozen large steamboats at the wharf, one outside not obtain coal enough to light the city more than of another, and the beach is lined with boats from the men of war. There is a part of the mortar fleet here After looking at the big Union guns we started for

is very securely guarded, but all officers are allowed to pass. I passed through Camp Hamilton where the Sixeenth Massachusetts Regiment was encamped. We arrived at the Chesapeake Hospital about dinner time, and the Merrimae struck her. The same officers are aboard as I saw a surgeon, I asked him if he would give us some now that were on her, at the time of the fight, except dinner. He asked us in and ordered a steak for us. We Commander Worden. They told us that the blow only dinner. He asked us in and ordered a steak for us. We made an excellent dinner and started on. This hospital careened her a little, but if the Merrimac had followed is a building five stories high, built of white granite, and was formerly a Female Seminary. Around it are wooden for she began to leak badly, and by the time they got to ouildings, and the whole premises accommodate about two thousand patients. The sick are excellently cared for here. Near it is a soldiers' burying ground. The residence of Ex-President Tyler is close by. His widow is here now. We walked along viewing the ruins of Hampton, which you know was burned by the rebels. It contained about en thousand inhabitants, and was a summer resort, having some fine hotels. There were four churches, two Methodist, an Episcopal and a Baptist. The Episcopal Church was one of the oldest in the country. I was very much interested in looking at the gravestones in the churchyard; lows, also one for the Sons of Temperance; a court-house and jail were here; so you see it was quite a place. The houses were all built of brick, with the chimneys on the a host of negroes. It must have been a very pleasant town, situated right on the shore of the bay, and looking out upon the Roads. It was a shame to burn such a town. It made me feel sick to see so much devastation. You have no idea of what war is, and I hope you will never realize any such effects as these. We went to see the breastworks, which were formed of the wall of the churchyard. All the burying grounds that I have seen here are

loud and long enough to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, I am sure I would speak at once. But I must be content and wait for the army, the press, the pulpit, the rostrum, the halls of learning, the Congress, the Cabinet, and the President; and for God, our best friend, to declare, "Let my procedure," and "I at the congress of the large mansion houses are described and the land is uncultivated. Some of the class.

me. We hurried to the Provost Marshal's office, and obtained a pass for "two officers to Norfolk and return, without this, as there is a guard on every boat, and up at Norfolk there is a sentry every ten feet. Officers ride free on all these boats. I had a most magnificent sail; it put me in ecstacies. A pleasant morning, no wind, and the bay as smooth as glass. We sailed along by the English frigate Pettrel (all rigged with evergreen for Christmas), and the gun-boat Rhode Island, and the sloop of war Colerado, both United States' vessels. On the port side was the Rip Raps, as solid as a ledge. On the same side, little further up, is the Sewell's Point Battery. On the starboard side was Newport News, now held by Corco-ran's Legion. Next to that was Craney Island, with its guns covering the channel. Just inside of the point at Newport News, the old Merrimac is sunk, and I saw directly over the waters disturbed by the Merrimac and the Monitor in their terrible conflict. The shores her have not received one. They cannot take the Herald and pay for it, and I cannot pay for mine. What rived at Norfolk. The most interesting sail that ever I had. But such a city as Norfolk! I am only beginning to realize what war is. I thought it as bad as I could im agine to see Hampton, but when I saw Norfolk and Ports mouth, it is impossible for me to express my feelings. I was mad, sad, disgusted, and everything else. Here was an old, aristocratic sea-port town of about fifteen thousand inhabitants. Wharves all along the river with a railroad on each leading to the track that runs through the city and out in the country. The signs are still upon the buildings-iron warehouses, flour houses, liquor, tobacco, Now the stores are all closed, the wharves are occupied only by United States vessels. Every horse and every cart has U.S. on it; every car and every locomotive has U. S. on it, and all the business is done by the blue uniforms; the Custom House and Court House are barracks. I saw one church that was used for barracks. Instead of police, are guards with loaded muskets.

We went first after landing to Portsmouth, to see the Navy Yard that was so shamefully destroyed by Commodore Pendergast. He deserved a court-martial for that act, entered the Navy Yard the sight was sickening. That is the only way I can express my feelings. All the buildings except the ship houses were brick, and their walls are yet standing. There are twice as many buildings in this yard as there are in the Charlestown yard, and they are larger. All have been burned out except the Foundry. This is the largest and handsomest building in the yard, and it is strange that it escaped. It has connected with it two large chimneys. At the end of that street I was interrupted by the dinner call, and have not sat down again till now. After dinner I went to walk on the deck for exercise, and have got so that I can walk the deck like a navy officer. While on deck a vessel was seen coming up the Bay, and I was interested to see who it was. came up right along by us and dropped her anchor. She proved to be an English frigate, with a propeller. She has two decks of guns. As soon as the anchor was down and the sails furled, the American flag was run up and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. She was so near that it was quite noisy, the discharges following in rapid ession. After the salute, the band struck up and played about fifteen minutes. Soon the old Fort sent out the return of the salute with her heavy guns. After the Englishman had sent down her ton-gallant-yards-I sup pose you will call that a fore and aft schooner—the Amer ican flag was sent up again and another salute of thirteen guns came out. This was answered by the Colerado with have the ear of some who otherwise might be deaf. very heavy guns, and between them all there was some libope some bread may be cast on the water, to be noise. Then more music from the Englishman's band.

So the afternoon passed. Now I will go on with my his I left off with the chimneys. One of them is double. It has a staircase on the inside, between the outer wall and the smoke flue. The dry dock is but little injured. The lock was blown up, but not successfully. It is a larger and handsomer dock than the one at Charlestown. There is a railroad track running between the machine shops now. The night before the fatal day, five hundred men from Norfolk and Portsmouth offered their services to guard the yard and there was an abundance of guns and munition. Still the Commodore was afraid, and said he could not hold the place. I would have laid both

cities in ashes before I would have yielded. At the Navy Yard I was passing along the edge near the river, when I heard some one call George. I looked round, and saw two Navy boys approaching me. I did not recognize them at first in their new dress. They were Jenny Wall and Bunt Sherman, who entered the Navy before I left. They are aboard of the gunboat Morse, which is the Navy Yard for repairs. I was surprised and pleased to see them. They appear to be enjoying themselves. The gunboat is ordered to Newbern as soon as she has been repaired. As a specimen of the condition of these two cities, hear this: This hoat, the Morse, wanted some plank. There was timber, but no saw-mill in either city or in the Navy Yard, so they have to saw the plank by hand, and it is an almost endles

I stayed so long at the Navy Yard that I lost the boat and was obliged to stay over night. So I made up my mind to see all there was. First I went to the hotel to get some dinner. It is a large, fine building, with great stone pillars in front. The first thing that met my view was a placard on one of the pillars with this on it: "Guests will oblige the proprietor of this house by re-fraining from talking politics." This made me laugh. I went to dinner, and found some roast goose, but no pudding or pie. The only provisions they get there are obtained from Government. They have no tea at all at the hotels, no salt beef, and salt is fifteen dollars a sack.

After dinner I walked to the outskirsts of the town to see the cemeteries. They all have a high brick wall around them, and are laid out in regular walks, with cedar trees for shade. I found the grave of Commodore Farragut's wife in one of them. I walked still further out, and talked with the pickets. I found a guard around one house occupied by a woman whose husband was on the Merrimac at the time of the action. She had run not leave the premises without permission of the Militar,

The evening in Norfolk was rather dull, and in the streets the gas lasted till about eight o'clock. The streets and houses were once lighted with gas. Now they can-

In the morning I returned to Old Point, found the captain on the wharf, went abroad another ship and dined there. After dinner we saw a strange craft coming down Hampton, which is about three miles off. The road there the river. It was the Monitor. She steamed down amongst the fleet, and came to anchor. We took the boat and went alongside, but they would not allow us aboard. It was the original Monitor. We saw where up the attack they would have taken her, i.e. the Merrima Norfolk the fires were out. I saw the dents in the turred that were made by the Merrimac's shots, also those made by the guns at Fort Darling. The Montauk is expected here to-day, and they will go to sea together, no knows where, but probably to Wilmington, N. C. I have just been on deck, and there is another Monito coming up the stream. Another object of interest. I

find a great many new things here.

It has been maintained by both philosophical and Christian writers, that the social faculty in man is a strong proof of the immortality of man, and that the legitimate and righteous exercise of this faculty will constitute on of the chief sources of happiness in the spiritual state.

Whether this is so or not, of course, we are unable to positively declare; but certainly it has rational grounds for belief; it is both plausible and probable. It is by virtue of the social nature within us, that we are even now enabled to approximately realize the brotherhood of mat-and the Fatherhood of God.

That an all-wise One never created anything in vain

Tallow —Sc p r tb.
Pelts—\$1.75 € 2.00.

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Ap Butter, 25 6 30 Spinach, peck
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Butter,
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Cranberries, 4 9 9 5 22

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Widdlings, 29 @ 30

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# 100 Ds.

\*\*Country Hay,
# 100 Ds.

\*\*Eastern pressed,
\*\*Ton, 17 00 @18 50
Straw, 100 lbs, 60 @ 65

6 50 @ 7 50 Oak, Calf Skins, ♥ lb.— Curried, ln Rough, Skins, ♥ lb.—

3 00 @ 3 25 Bark Tar

Fowl Meadow,
Push,
10 @ 4 50
R. I. Bent Grass,
P bush,

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For Billious Complaints, or as a Tonic, it has no superior. It restores the appetite, improves digestion, obviates constipation, purifies the blood, and imparts a healthful impetus to the whole economy.

All the Bishops,
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BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. FLOUR AND MEAL.

P ib, Marrow Squash,

Marrow Squash,

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Sweet Potatoes, peck,

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Lettuce, w head,

Potatoes, p peck,

cabbages each,

or Onions, p peck,

turnips, peck,

Beeta, peck,

Pickles, gal,

Beans, white, peck,

sciousness, is presumptive evidence, is proof enough in fact, that this social faculty of ours—every exercise of which under favorable circumstances—is so potential for good, so capable for development and of an unlimited

Yale College in 1797, was licensed to preach the next year; preached at East Hampton, Long Island, till 1810 he is not idle. His troops have all gone up to Baton Rouge. Rumors were current to the effect that the battle for \$800 a year. He then removed to Boston, and was where this element of our being will not be a necessity. We did not purpose, however, at this time to pen you

an essay on the social faculty-far from it; but simply ticularity a certain meeting where the social element, as hundred fugitive slaves." and pleasure of the occasion.

On the evening of the 10th inst, one of those wellmanaged, and therefore highly satisfactory surprises was given to Capt. Phineas Sprague, of Melrose, on the occasion of the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. He is the oldest male resident in town, and is still wonderfully hale and hearty. His six children, all of whom are liv ing, all his grand children and great-grand children (except the two in the army, one with Banks and the other with Rosecrans) were present to the number of thirtysix, to render the occasion a memorable one. Capt. S was one of the original settlers in these parts, and fore most in originating the Methodist Society of what was then called Malden or North Malden, in which connection let me here state, that the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the first sermon of this persuasion was preached in the town, is to be duly celebrated next \$104,600. month by interesting appropriate exercises. His interest in the cause of Methodism is unabated after an elapse of half a century.

He is yet one of the most remarkably active and industrious men to be found anywhere, for he manages his own affairs himself, attends to all the domestic duties of the place, and several times every year visits Boston, and makes his purchases alone. During the present season he has made several lots of shoes and sent them to the soldiers, as the contribution of an old man whose patriotism is as ardent and glowing as ever it was in the days of buoyant youth. On being led into the room where the table had been prepared and where his descendants were assembled, the old gentleman could only eclare he did not know half of them. After the con gratulations and the supper were over, he was again led into another room where had been arranged the judicious gifts of generous bearts, and where a substantial token of money was contributed on the instant, by kind and be considered the 21st inst. An unsuccessful effort was thoughtful friends who honored themselves in thus helping to make glad the tender heart of a worthy old man. Singing and social converse filled the interim. The whole affair was replete with social happiness and satis-Melrose, Jan. 12, 1863.

Some months since an article appeared in the Herald over the signature of Beta, claiming The Banner for Park St. Sunday School, Worcester. "Beta" was evidently in a pleasant state of mind, and believed what he wrote. Very soon a response was made by Delta, of East Bos ton, claiming that distinction for the Meridian Street school. Delta took Beta to task somewhat for his want of information, and especially for having never traveled to that far-off island region, East Boston. Now I 000,000, as reported. A bill for a military and post road have little to do with the relative information of these gentlemen, or the extent of their travels; but I am quite sure that they are equally unacquainted with the good city of Charlestown, known generally by the readers of and navy, was adopted. (This resolution has been signed tory and of newspapers as containing Bunker Hill ment. Or if Beta when "out on the ocean sailing," that shaft running skyward, they might have thought Bank circulation. The object of this measure is to rewith the Englishman, that it was "a big chimney." Be place the bills issued by the banks by a uniform currence this as it may, these gentlemen will be happy to learn furnished those institutions by the United States; the that the Banner Sunday School is at High Street Church, banks to buy an amount of Government bonds equal to Charlestown. I speak only of schools which have been some years in existence, and are operated under ordinary ircumstances; for there are some of recent origin, so located that they draw support from families of other de- are that the Government would thus be furnished with nominations, and which, but for this fact, might claim funds, and the people would have a currency of equal

ground of having the largest attendance in proportion to ing the same form, easily recognized, so that counterfeits the membership of the church. The entire church mem- could readily be detected. By taxing the bank notes bership-probationers included-is 200; the average at they will go out of circulation, and Government currency tendance at Sunday School the last month was 307. take their place. This is only a fair indication of the prosperity of the claim the banner on the ground of having the best order, the best concerts, and the best choir of children. Many other things might be added in this connection, but one largest and three bests, will suffice for the present. If any one is grieved on account of this claim, let him speak and Yours, &c., Signa. free his mind.

Correction.—In my communication on Young Preachers, published a few weeks ago, the types make me say, "Old Brush College, the only one we claimed or had, except in the early years of my ministry." What I wrote was "Old Brush College, the only one we claimed or had access to, in the early years of my minis-

ern, will please insert this correction and oblige, T. A. Morris.

Boston.-Several of the churches in Boston are enjoy ing a good work of grace. Both of the Methodist churches in South Boston and both in East Boston have been blest with several conversions of late. Bro. John Allen, of Maine, has been spending some time in the vicinity, laboring in various meetings.

n business, adds: "The work still goes on with signal power at Pine Street Church. Crowds attend our social neetings, which are solemn and powerful. We are expecting to see a mighty outpouring of God's Spirit, and shall doubtless see it if the church fail not to come up to the help of the Lord, and labor with our pastor, who is exerting himself to his utmost that souls perish not among

Rev. W. T. Worth, of Somerset, Mass. writes :- " have been blest of God in our endeavors to lead others to him. Three, all Sabbath School teachers, have been

considerable religious interest in the Methodist congregation of this city. About twenty cases of hopeful conversions were reported, mostly among the young. Springfield, Mass.-The society and congregation of

the Pynchon Street Methodist Church met in large numbers at the residence of their pastor, Rev. A. McKeown, on the evening of the 1st, and presented Mrs. McKeown an elegant silver-plated tea set, cake-basket, silver forks, napkin-rings, &c.; also a purse of money. A purse of \$50 was also presented to Miss A. Gowdy, a member of the choir. This society lately voted to increase their

months men, S. G. Abbott, Baptist; 2d, 3 years men, H. E. Parker, Congregationalist, C. A. Downs, Congregationalist; 3d, Henry Miller, Methodist; 4th, M. W. Willis, Universalist, Liberty Billings, Unitarian; 5th, E. R. Wilkins, Methodist; 6th, Robert Stinson, Universalist; 7th, J. C. Emerson, Methodist; 8th, D. P. Cilley, F. W. Baptist; 9th, E. M. Gushece, Episcopal; 10th, (Irish-no appointment); 11th, F. K. Stratton, Methodist; 12th, T. L. Ambrose, (1); 13th, Geo. C. Jones, Episcopal; 14th, E. T. Rowe, Congregationalist; 15th, 9 months men, E. M. Wheelock, Unitarian; 16th,

is Conference as published in the General Minutes.

The membership is stated to be 11,430, showing the large

Dispatches from Cairo, Ill., the 16th inst., state that makes the decrease only 236. A correct addition to the Arkansas Post, 100 miles up the Arkansas River, by the numbers would give us 12,562 members, and reduce the land and naval forces under Gen. McClernand and Comddition of the column of members in Claremont Dis- and ammunition of the rebels were taken, 550 killed and

nes to maintain the liberty of Mohammedans to change religion. Missionaries have now an open door in mer stronghold of the false prophet! It is reportoad." This statement is made by the Rev. Mr. Bliss

progressive improvement, is to abide with us when this a great champion of the faith in this city. In 1832, he mortal shall have put on immortality. We cannot well removed to the West, to take charge of the Lane Theological Seminary. Here he was tried for heresy and acquitted. He was a strong logician and great orator, and good Christian. His death was triumphant,

> Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Delaware, according to the Liberator, " has succored no less than twenty-three

> Major P. Graham, of the 15th Ark, rebel infantry, and Lieut. E. T. Dorten of the same regiment, have resigned their offices and taken the oath of allegiance to the United Rev. John Murray Forbes, D.D., having returned to

the Presbyterian Church, from the Roman Catholics, has been excommunicated from the "one, holy, Catholic, anostolic Roman Church," by John Hughes, Archbishop &c. In common with the thousands lately excommuni cated by the Pope, he still lives. Commander J. M. Wainwright, of the Harriet Lane

killed at Galveston, Texas, was a native of Massachs

ian now known to be a Unionist, has recently purchased an estate of 2,800 acres in Orange County, Virginia, for

of the speakers in the late meeting, Manchester, England.

MONDAY, JAN. 12. Senate.-A bill was offered and referred to aid West Virginia in a speedy abolition of slavery. The bill for the further issue of bonds and note was adopted. This is Mr. Chase's financial measure The bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky was adopted-23 to 13.

House .- A resolution endorsing and ratifying the President's Proclamation was referred to the Judiciary Comwas voted that no more money ought to be given to civil creditors until the soldiers are fully paid. A bill was proposed to raise 150,000 colored soldiers for five years. to be paid \$5 per month, with rations-one half to go to their families, or be retained if they have none. It is to

with the British Government in regard to the capture of English vessels was called for. Information was asked as to the reported supply of war materials to the French

Senator from Maryland, took his place. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipating slaves was reported to the House with an amendment. Information was asked about the conveyance of disloyal passengers on national vessels. the immediate payment of the army and navy. It was amended so as to authorize the issue of \$100,000,000 in legal tender notes not bearing interest, instead of \$50, from New York to Washington was reported.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15. Senate.—The joint resolution to issue \$100,000,000 in legal tender notes to pay the army by the President, and is now a law.)

House.—The session was spent in discussing the Ways and Means Bill. The speeches were mainly on taxing deposit those bonds in the United States Treasury as security for the notes. The advantages of this plan value in all parts of the country, secured not only by The High Street School claims the banner on the banking corporations but by the United States, and hav-

instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of widening and deepening Fox and Wiscommin Bayers. A resolution of inquiry relative to the

From the Army of the Potomac .- Various rumors are afloat concerning this army, Some say there are indicathe Mississippi and capture the Confederate ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It is also stated that a large portion of General Lee's forces have been withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Fredericksburg, to some point near by. Paymasters have commenced paying the regular troops, and as Secretary Chase is authorized to issue \$100,000,000 more legal tender notes, the whole army will undoubtedly be speedily paid.

A Washington dispatch of Jan. 17, says Burnside's army crossed the Rappahannock that day a few miles

above Fredericksburg. The report is doubted. From the Department of the Cumberland .- Nashville disoatches of Jan. 15, state that Gen. Longstreet, recently of Lee's army at Fredericksburg, has superseded General Bragg. Longstreet's army corps, numbering 30,000 men, was at Shelbyville, Tenn., 30 mile below Murfreesboro The Cumberland River has risen so that Gen. Rosecrans supplies are taken to Nashville in boats. The river is so infested by rebel parties that strong convoys are required to protect the supply boats. Three boats were taken and burned, January 13. A fleet under the convoy of gunboats has been sent to Nashville. After Gen. Rosecrans receives supplies from them we shall probably hear that

e is again advancing. From the Department of the Tennessee .- Memphis dates of Jan. 11, state that Gen. Grant has evacuated Holly Springs, Miss., and taken up his headquarters at Mem-phis. The greater portion of Tennessee will be abandoned for the present, and the troops sent to Vicksburg. Large reinforcements have already gone.

It is said the Vicksburg expedition is being rapidly reorganized. Gen. Grant is to have command, with Gen. McClernand second in command. The force will reach

ained in Missouri, the 9th inst., that Springfield, in that State was taken by the rebels, but Gen. Curtis received a dispatch, Jan. 11th, stating that all was safe. Springfield is in Southern Missouri, and is on the line of communi cation between the Army of the Frontier, in Arkansas, and St. Louis, from whence it receives its supplies. Gen. Brown commanded at the place. The rebels attacked the or 5,000 men and six pieces of artillery, while General Chaplains of the regiments of New Hampshire :—1st, 3 Brown had about 2,000 available for defense. The rebels commenced shelling the town without waiting for the women and children to escape, but their cruel efforts failed pulsed the enemy. Gen. Brown lost an arm during the their character. The General said they had held 300 miles of frontier four months, against four times their numbers, and had killed, wounded, and captured more enemies than their own number, and had never been sur prised or beaten-all this while surrounded by internal enemies, and hundreds of miles from any support.

A fight occurred at Hartsville, on the same route, a little nearer St. Louis, Jan. 10. Saturday morning 700 New Hampshire Conference Statistics.—The Rev. C. Holman states that there is an error in the statistics of till night, resulting in a rebel defeat. Gen. Curtis has

crease of 1,360 from the numbers of the year preced- the ram Switzerland arrived that evening from the Mis oss to 228. The mistake was occasioned by erroneous modore Porter, on Sunday, Jan. 11. All the guns, stores wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 taken prisoners. Our loss was reported at 200.

Memphis, Jan. 14, 1863.
The following dispatch is just received:

The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPFI.

Major General U. S. Grant, commanding the Department of the Tennessee: I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day at 1 o'clock, having stormed the enemy's works. We took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, together with all his stores, animals and munitions of war. Rear Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated in accomplishing this complete success.

JUIN A. MOCLERNAND.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major General.

of Vicksburg began on the 31st uit, and was continued daily, but nothing very definite in regard to it was known in New Orleans. Admiral Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, Scioto, and half a dozen of his best ships, to Galveston, Texas, to capture the Harriet Lane, and, if possible, to destroy the rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo. Of this expedition nothing had been heard in New Orleans up to

poorer class of people in New Orleans are not well pleased with the removal of Butler. While they believe Banks to be an honest, upright man, they fear he has not enough of the old Jackson spirit to govern New Orleans. They think he is too lenient with the disunionists, who they say are found almost entirely among the wealthy classes. But they have not seen enough of Banks yet to understand his true character.

GENERAL INTELIAGENCE. Mai. Gen. Wool arrived at New York. 13th inst., and sumed command of the Department of the East, which cludes New England and New York. In his orders he

Important Order .- Gen. Rosecrans issued the follow ng order having reference to Jeff. Davis' recent procla-

WAR BULLETIN. WAR BULLETIN.

Headquarters Department Cumberland, Murfreesboro', Jan. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO —. The General commanding a pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Concaderate army, taken prisoners by forces under his command, that, owing to the barbarous measures announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation, denying arole to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in the manner.

like manner.

It is a matter of regret to him that this rigor appears to be necessary. He trusts that such remonstrance as may be made in the name of justice, humanity and civilization, may reach the Confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable him to accord to their officers the privileges which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom.

By command of Gen. Rosechans.

(Signed)

C. Goddard, A. A. G.

United States Senators.—The Massachusetts Legislature elected Hon. Charles Sumner to the United States Purpie, United States Senators, the latter for the short The Legislature of Pennsylvania has elected Charles Buckalew, Democrat, to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Wilmot. W. A. Richardson has en elected by the Legislature United States Senator om Illinois. On the 14th inst., the New Jersey Legisthe administration. United States Senator Morrill, of Maine, was re-elected Jan. 13.

Jeff. Davis' Annual Message. - Richmond papers of the 6th inst., contain Davis' message to the rebel Congress. He says peace will soon be proclaimed, but only with the ependence of the Confederate States. He reviews the atrocities" of the United States Government. In relation to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instinct of that comon humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted man beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented borers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a genera assassination of their masters by the insiduous recommen-dation to abstain from violence unless in necessary selfense. In retaliation, United States commissioned officers who are taken prisoners in those States, are to be de-livered to the civil authorities to be dealt with according

their laws against inciters of servile insurrection. The Iron Clads .- The Passaic and Montauk reached Beaufort, N. C., in safety. Professional men are highly leased with the sea-going qualities of the new Monitors and see nothing to be improved upon save a furthe strengthening of the sections.

The English .- The London Times says the campaigns etrate and subdue the whole Southern Confederacy, it cannot conquer that comparatively small portion.

The London Star says meetings of the people which re being held in England disclose a surprising unanimity of feeling in favor of the United States, and wherever a ote has been taken, the supporters of the Southern Confederacy have been left in an ignominious minority. The French in Mexico .- The cities of Matamoras Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puente National and Perrote, Pare ow in the power of the French, and Puebla, southeast

say the people are favorable to the French, so that one or two companies in each city is enough to hold them. "Amen to the Proclamation," is the title of a discourse to be given by Wendell Phillips at Cooper Institute, in this city, Wednesday evening, Jan. 21. Is Mr. Phillips changing from his reputed Old School Calvinism to become a Methodist?—Independent.

the capital, is supposed to be taken. Latest accounts

Freedmen Paid for .- The number of applicants for the enefit of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was 1,000, for nearly 3,000 slaves, who were xamined and valued by a slave dealer of Baltimore. The law appropriates \$1,000,000, but only \$900,000 will

West Virginia.- The law for the creation of the State West Virginia does not take immediate effect. The cople have first to vote on the emancipation clause of he Constitution, and if they accept it the President is to ssue a proclamation stating the fact, and sixty days

that the body of it is smaller than the calibre of the canon; for example, in the trial made at Washington, Jan. , rifled shots of three different weights were used in the same gun. A sub-calibre shot of 32 pounds weight was thrown from a 50-pounder Dahlgren rifled gun, with 10 ounds of powder, penetrating six inches of iron. During the experiment a target composed of 8 one-inch plates of iron, and 21 inches of oak was pierced, breaking the timber to splinters and breaking all the bolts. Whitworth and Armstrong were all distanced with one-sixth of the charge which they use. It has never yet been equaled. With these results, Capt Dahlgren is prepared to bid the

The Atlantic Telegraph Company.—This company is pressing forward the scheme of again connecting the two hemispheres by telegraph. The Directors have the fullest confidence in the scientific and practical facilities now existing for the successful laying and working of a deep sea cable. The amount of stock issued is £600,000. The company have issued a circular in New York, offering

Our blockading fleet lately captured some im ebel dispatches. They relate to the rebel victories, which are greatly exaggerated; a French scheme to induce Texas to secede from the Confederacy; the means by which iron-clads are to be obtained in England, and ne names of British houses engaged in furnishing the

JUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Jan. 17.

Isaiah Aldrich, C F Allen, Wm Allen, D G Ashley, A P

Aiken, S Allen, B S Arey, M P Alderman, A Albee, G S Al
ixander, J Allen, W M Ayres (Mrs Taft's paper has been sent

egulariy), C Andrews, H P Andrews.

Marcus Bullard, I B Bigelow, L D Bentley, H M Blake, B

G Blackwood, Mrs S Bullard, Z L Bleknell, B C Brainard, G

W Browster, A N Bodásh, A Baylies, D Brooks, G N Bryant,
P E Brown, M E Bond, Harry Benner, J M Buckley, L B

Bates, Z H Blair, Geo Briggs, L H Bean, L D Brown, W

Bates, J Baneroft, S L Ballard, E S Best, C Banning, J Ble
chen, L W Blood, Geo Burbham, T Bishop. W Baldwin, L

D Bentley, J M Buckley, J P Butman, W L Brown, C H

Bearse. Debataey, J. R. Buckey, J. P. Buthan, W. L. Brown, C. H. Bearse,
J.F. Craig, J.B. Crawford, O.M. Cousins, M. R. Chase, J.G. Chase, D. Collins, A. C. Coult, J.A. Clewly, T. Cookson. Jothsm Colcord, G. W. H. Clark, J. P. Crasmess, W. O. Cady, C. C. Clark, L. P. Cashman, W. H. Crawford, D. Crimanin, E. K. Colby, J. M. Clark, N. Clark, L.J. Chandler, John Currier 2, J.M. Caldwell 2, J. P. Cotton, S. S. Cummings, W. H. Crawford, G. F. Cobb, A. J. Church, W. F. Collins, E. F. Clark, S. F. Chase, G. C. Crawford (yes), I. J. P. Collyer, H. Chandler.
R. Donkersley, G. W. Dunn, C. M. Diasmore, E. W. Dean, L. D. Davis, W. G. Davis, G. E. Dorety, J. W. Dadmun, Z. Davis, J. A. De Forest, G. S. Dearborn (all right now), D. Datton, R. Donkersley,

hast, T.J. True.
S.F. Upham.
Winchester & Co. W.T. Worth, H.S. White, M. White, O.R.
Winchester & Co. W. T. Worth, H.S. White, M. White, O.R.
W. H. Wight, D. Wells, J. Wilson, A. Witherspoon, G. H. Winchester, E. Williams, S. Wiggin, D. Waitt, J. W. Willett, S.F.
Wetherbee, M. Wight, S.F. Wetherbee, G. W. Wooding, E. D.
Winslow, F. Woods.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

# J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages. In North Dighton, Jan. 3, by Rev. L. B. Bates, Mr. Charles Hallas to Miss Ann Pizer, all of Dighton.
In Orleans, Jan. 8, Mr. Seth K. Smith, of Eastham, to Mrs. Hannah S. Lincoln, of Orleans.
In Peterbore', Dec. 24, by Rev. L. L. Eastman, Mr. Samuel H. Caldwell to Miss Eunice A. Buss, both of Peterbore'; also, Jan. 4, Mr. Daulel E. Day to Miss M. J. Parkhurst, both of Winchendon, Mass.
In Belfast, Me., on New Year's Eve, by Rev. T. B. Tupper, Mr. Lucius Walton to Miss Josephine T. Sweetser; by the same, Jan. 1, Mr. David E. Burd to Miss Lizzie J. Bailey; also, by the same, on the same evening, Mr. James B. Millar to Miss Annette V. McFarland, all of Belfast, Me.
At Damariscotta Mills, Me., Sept. 19, by Rev. E. Sabborn, Mr. Harvey Bearce to Miss Nellie H. York, both of Nobleboro', to Mrs. Mary C. Tomilnson, of Newcastle.
In Houlton, Me., Oct. 7, by Rev. E. W. Hutchinson, Mr. Amasa Mutch to Miss Alfridia Robinson, both of N. B.; also, by the same, Dec. 4, Mr. James Martin to Miss Rachel Vandine, of Wakefield, N. B.; by the same, Dec. 20, Mr. Henry E. Lunt to Miss Mary E. Noble, both of Brighton, N. B.
In West Swanzey, N. H., Dec. 30, by Rev. J. W. Searll, Rev. T. C. Petter, of South Levelstein Mass. Landing Mass. Levels.

### Deaths.

In Bartlett, N. H., Oct. 14, infant daughter of Christopher and Stattira Nicholson, aged 1 year and 3 months. In Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, of typhoid fever, William H. Rice, son of Marshall S. Rice, of Newton, aged 17 years, 11 months—a member of Co. K, 32d Mass. Regiment.

### Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Preachers' Meeting, at Auburn, Me., Jan. 26-28. Preachers' Meeting, at N. Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 26-28.

Preachers' Meeting, at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 27, 28. Preachers' Meeting, at N. Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 27-29. Preachers' Meeting, at Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 4, 5. Preachers' Meeting, at Broadway Church, Providence

LEWISTON DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER Lewiston District—Fourth Quarter.

January—Lewiston and Auburn, 29; Mechanic Falls, 31 and

Feb. 1; Oxford, 31 and Feb. 1.

February—Minot Corner, 7, 8; Danville, 7, 8; Lisbon, 10;

Durham, 4, 15; Harpswell, 14, 15; Bowdoinham, 19; Richmond, 21, 22; Gardiner, 24; Monmonth and Leeds, 28 and

March 1; Livermore, 28, March 1.

March—Peru, 5; Rumford, 7, 8; Lock's Mills, 14, 15; North

Norway, 17; Bethel Hill, Gliead, &c., and Newry, &c., at Lock

House, 21, 22; Gorham, N. H., 28, 29; South Paris, 23, 29;

Waterford, 31.

April—Ottsfield, Bridgton, 2; Naples, 4, 5; West Minot, 7;

SOCIAL FESTIVAL.—There will be a Social Festival at High Street Church, Charlestown, Tuesday evening, and Wednesday atternoon and evening, Jan. 20th and 21st. Tickets of admittance for adults 25 cents. We duesday afternoon, children will be admitted. Tickets 10 cents. Refreshments or all who desire, at moderate prices. Fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale. There will be addresses by oppular speakers, and musical entertainments, both evenings. The object of the Festival is to raise money to aid in building a new church.

THE SPRING TERM of Providence Conference Seminay and Musical Institute, East Greenwich, R. I., will begin an. 29th, and continue eleven weeks. Thorough instruction all departments will continue to be given by a full Faculty of eight teachers. Calisthenic Exercises for the Ladies.

Address REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGI-ATE INSTITUTE.—Spring Term begins Feb. 12th. Board of Instruction Iuli. Best advantages in all departments. Ex-cellent Board at the Seminary Boarding House. Rooms cheap for self-boarders. Apply early for Circulars or Cata-logues.

Jan. 14.

4t.

ar meeting of the Merrimae Ministerial Association will be eld in Concord, N. H., commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 25 t 10 o'clock, and continuing until Thursday evening.

t 10 o'clock, and continuing until Thursday evening.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Exegeses: Romans x. 2-3, by Rev. Silas Green; James l. 14-26—Rev. J. Hooper.

2. Sketches of Sermons: John iii. 16—Rev. M. T. Cilley; Exodus xxxiii. 18 19—Rev. G. W. H. Clark; Gen. vi. 6—Rev. Prof. Lummis; James iv. 1—Rev. E. Davies; Romans ix. 22, 23—Rev. J. Currier; Matt. v. 48—Rev. C. Young; Acts ii. 27—Rev. C. H. Smith; 1 Thess. v. 43—Rev. N. Green; Mark ix. 44—Rev. D. C. Babocok,

3. Essays: Patriotism a Religious Duty—Rev. J. Hall; Infant Baptism—Rev. M. Sherman.

4. Reviews: "The Heavenly Dawn—W. F. Evans," by Rev. J. Reviews: "Wakelield's Theology, by Rev. J. H. M'Car-ty.

ty.
5. Presching: Wednesday evening, by Rev. C. R. Homan.
Thursday evening, by Rev. L. J. Hall.
Brethren in the local ministry will please present Sketches
of Sermons or Essays on topics of their own selection.
On behalf of Committee,
J. H. M'CARTY.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.—A Grand Gathering in the M. E. Church, Melrose, Feb. 4, commemorative of the Fiftieth Annivesary of Methodism in this town. Addresses by eminent speakers, together with interesting music; after which there will be a supper and social entertainment in the vestry. All former pistors and members, and all interested in the property of the church, are invited to be present. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Tickets of admission 50 cents. We order of the Committee.

BOSTON DOMESTIC MISSIONARY BOARD.—Month y meeting of the Executive Committee at the Book Rooms an. 26, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

# Advertisements.

TVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. A Printing Office for \$10.

LOWE'S IMPHOVED PRINTING PRESSES ARE THE BEST, cheapest, most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever made, and have been awarded Diplomas and Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit, by printing for yourself or your neighbors. Many persons are saving and making money by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city, town or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press costs but one-tenth as much as a common job press and is so simple a boy or girl of twelve, can do common and fancy printing with ease. Carda, Bill-Heads, Labels, Receipts, Circulars, &c., can be printed at a trifling expense.

Price of Presses. No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$18; No. 4, \$24. Price of Prisiting Offices, including Press: No. 1, \$12 No. 2, \$22; No. 3, \$32; No. 4, \$42. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,

Nov 6 tMar21 12 Water Street, Boston

HELP THE SIOK AND WOUNDED. THE
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION is now fully organized, so
that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army, with
stores and religious reading and instruction.

Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Soldiers and Saliors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian men, who go without pay and give personally to those
who need, accompanying such distribution by words of religious counsel and oheer, and by such personal attention as
may be needed. Over seventy such men were on the battlefields in Maryland, doing all that Christian sympathy could
devise for the wounded and dying, and distributing stores.
Others are spending their time in the hospitals where they
are welcomed by surgeons and men.

The main object of the Commission is the religious welfare
of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this by
first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to
Christ. first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed. For further information, directions and documents, address CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street, Boston:
All stores should be addressed to L. P. ROWLAND, Jr., Agent, Tremont Temple, Boston, and money be sent to Joseph Store, Esq., 112 Tremont Street, Boston.
Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia.
The members of the Commission are—

abers of the Commission are— George H. Stuart, Esq., Phildelphia, Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston, George H. Stuart, Esq., Finnespecial Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston, Rev. Benond, Esq., Boston, New York, Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New York, Rev. James Eells, D. D., Brooklyn, Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington, John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia, Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia, Gol. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis, John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago.
E. S. TOBEY, JACOB SLEEFER, JOSEPH STORY, J. SULLIVAN WARREN, RUSSELL STURGIS, JE., Ston, Dec. 24.

Bass HARMONIUMS, 511-Washington St., Boston.
The attention of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new
PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the
Manufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks or
Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other,
and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks
of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set
only. This, connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the
effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house
that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

Having resumed the spaceous Buildings, 511 washington St., we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal it not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our Rooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

As a still further guarantee to the publicas to the excellence of the Melodeons and Harmoniums from our Manufacturer, we beg leave to re'er, by permission, to the following Piano-Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our instruments, and will give heir opinion when called upon:

Chickering & Sooss, Wan. P. Kameraon, George Hews, Hallett & Cunston; Brown & Allen; Woodward & Brown; T. Gilbert & Co.; A. W. Ladd & Co.; Newhall & Company,

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS RENTED. Persons who wish to hire Melodeons and Harmoniums with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's reut.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed

POR THE FLUTE. Berbiguier's Method, with Drouet's 24 Studies in all the keys, \$2.50. Dressler's Instructor, 2.50. Wragg's Preceptor, 1.50. Winner's Perfect Guide, a new and popular book, containing 200 favorite Melodies of the Day, 50 cts. Boston Instructor, 40 cts. Flute made casy, 50 cents. Jewett's National Teacher, 50 cents. Woodbury's Instructor, 40 cents. Howe's Self-Instructor—Flute without a Marter-School for Flute and Ethionian cech. - PRICE LIST. American Organ,
Do. do. with Sub Bass,
Organ Harmonium. Woodbury's Instructor, 40 cents. Howe's Self-Instructor—Flute without a Master—School for Flute and Ethiopian, each 40 cents. Flutist's Gems, 11 numbers, each 50 cents. Jullien Coll. of Music, 50 cents. The Portfolio, a coll. of Music, in 7 Julien Coll. of Music, 50 cents. The Portfolio, a coll. of Music, in 7 Julien Coll. of Music, in Five octave Carved Me One may Double Read
Five octave, Extra finish "
" Piano style "
" Portable "
Four and a half octave Portable Me
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing
il Descriptions, sent free. 1y SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION AND CON-CERT BOOKS.

In answer to repeated inquiries we publish the following list, which constitute all the varieties that can be obtained or that will be published soon.

A YER'S SARSAPARILLA, THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

hat will be published soon,

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES, ackage 1, 30 Dialogues, &c., with copies sufficient for all who ake a part. Package 2, 23 Dialogues. Price 35 cents each. Either package will be sent by mail for 46 cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION EXERCISES, by kev. D. Dorchester, in Five Parts. Price 5 cents each. These sercises are each a complete Sunday School Concert. Sent by mail for 6 cents each.

Sunday School and Band of Hope Speaker, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy. Price 45 cents.

Sunday School Celebration Book, by Grace and Ida Murray, Price 45 cents. SCROFULA AND SCROFULA DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but
never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and
full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people
try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in
our community." ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, PUSTULES, ULCERS, SORES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

From Rev. Robi. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months." From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-externed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

trestores the appenie, imputing the state of the blood, and imparts a healthful impetus to the whole economy.

### Price, 25 Cents. Sold by M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, and G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Marshall St., Boston, and all Druggists.

Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Address Dr. H. N. MACOMBER, Lynn, Mass.

Aug 7

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!! We have on hand Photographs of a few of our Ministers, and hope to add to the number in due time. Price 25 cents single. \$2.00 per dozen. Sent by mail without extra charge.

All the Bishops,
E. O. Haven, D. D., S. C. Brown.

redicted that the child must die."

SypHills AND MERCURIAL DIREARE.

From Dr. Hirram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

'I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remede the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for Syphilitic di han any other we possess. The profession are indebt on for some of the best medicines we have."

# Advertisements.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established vi in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Cluurches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved mad substantial manufacture, with their new Patented Yoke and other approved Mountings, and corrented in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular. Address

March 28

\*\*March 28

\*

LADIES' REPOSITORY. 1863. Price, \$2.50.

PARKER SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$40
and Upwards.
In presenting to the public our new styles of Sewing
Machines, we do so with the gratifying conviction that our
past confidence in their merits has been fully confirmed by the
experience of the past three years.
The universal favor with which the Parker Machines have
been received is evine d by the large and isorcasing sales, and
attested by the fact that, of all who possess them, we have
yet to learn of one who is not pleased with their work and
operation.

Very truly yours, N. S. DUNCKLEE, Balesroom, 188 Washington Street. GEO. E. LEONARD, General Agent

CREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

uable improvement effected in Reed Instruments for many years. 5%

All of MASON & HAMLIN'S LOW COST HARMONIUMS now contain the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, for which a patent has been applied for by M. & H., and which can be obtained in their Harmoniums only.

Still another improvement has been added to these instruments, consisting of a KNKE-STOP for operating the upper set of reeds. Those instruments are now considered superior to Melodeons, either for parlor or church use.

FINISHED IN WALNUT, OAK AND ROSEWOOD CARES, Prices \$60 to \$125. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. \* "The most val

FINISHED IN WALNUT, OAK AND ROSEWOOD CARES,

22 Please take the trouble to call and examine them before sonciuding a purchase elsewhere. Just the thing for Sabbath Schools. Every Sabbath School should have one.

MELODEONS in great variety, from \$45 to \$200.

HARMONIUMS, with Automatic Swell, &c., from \$60 to \$125.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS, with 6, 8 and 12 stops, from \$200 to \$400.

23 Send for a new Circular, descriptive of the improvements.

MASON & HAMLIN,

Warerooms, 274 Washington Street, Bostom.

Oct 8

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADAGNE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. Deafness has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affocted. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Reware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New England.

BARB. This beautiful preparation from the True Turkey Rhubarb, has the approval and sanction of many of our REST PHYSICIANS as a valuable and favorite FAMILY MEDICINE and is preferable to any other form in which Rhubarb is administered, either for Adults or Children, it being combined is a

TARRANT'S IMPROVED INDELIBLE INK FOR MARK-ING LINEN, MUSLIN, SILK, ETC., has been proved years' experience, to be the best, most permanent, ble preparation ever offered to the public.

Black,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Light Brown,
Light Brown,
Light Brown,
Light Blue,
Dark Green,
Light Green,
Pink,
Purple,
Slate,
Crimson,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs,
Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid
Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors.

These Dyes are mixed in the form of powders concentrated, see the certains of the concentrated.

CAST STEEL BELLS. Distinguished for their clear tone—great strength—light weight—and low price. The sound penetrates to a greater distance than that of any other kind of bell.

ARNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KILLER.
SHREWSBURY, March 9, 1860.
Dr. Seth Arnold—My dear Sir:—For four or five years I have been using your Balsam, and a little more than one year your Cough Killer. These are two of the best remedies I ever knew, or ever expect to. It is too bad they are not known to be a second of the part of the second discasses, and

TERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hour.
They strengthen the system and caliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and aclidity of the stomach.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Ritters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restors. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calise, Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of bever ge, without regard to age or time of day. Particular, recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimular recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimular recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimular. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

Trade supplied by J. M. & P. RICHARDS, 111 Commendation of the street of

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
Acquired Capital, over \$4,500,000.
Received for Premiums and interest the past year,
Amount of losses,
Paid in dividends,
Total amount of folyidends
Total amount of dividends
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Total amount of clividends
Total amount or folyidends
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### Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. "ANGEL NELLIE." . "Be good !- I will meet you at the gate,"

I.
We had gathered in the stillness of that holy autumn day Mid the lengthening shadows deepening where the wasting casket lay;

We had marked the thrilling lustre of her look, entra As her spirit fluttered, bird-like, on the wave-s

shores of time, With wings poised for her upward flight, An earthward glance returning, As though some boon of deathless light Still on her lips were burning;-" Be good!"

Like a mellow-throated warbler, pouring life and light ng like a ray of sunlight all our journeying alo

Wore the crowns of thankful praises as she knelt The grand, sweet song of life she sung Thus early, sadly ending; A younger, stronger, birdling tongue,
Will sing in strains unending—

" Be good ?"

image lay, So with wan and trem us "Wait;"
Wait! and when you reach the river, I will

the gate. So out from earthly songs and sighs Another spirit gliding, Another path to Paradise,

\*Mrs. M. E. Fields.

THE PARSON GOING TO MILL The parson sat in his house one day, While wintry storm did rage; High rapt, he drank in lofty thought

From Hooker's classic page. But as he sat, and holy breath Into his breast did steal, His sweet wife oped the door, and said, "My dear, we have no meal."

With a deep groan and sadden'd bro He laid aside his book, And in despair upon the hearth With troubled air did look; 'My people think that I must break To them the bread of heaven, But they'll not give me bread enough

"But hunger is a serious thing, And it is sad to hear Sweet children's mournful cry for bread Loud ringing in your ear." So straight he mounted his old ho With meek and humble will, And on his meal bag, patched and coarse,

He journeyed to the mill. The miller bowed to him, and said Sir, by your church steeple, I vow I give you praise for this, But none to your church people.' The parson mounted his old horse-He had no time to lag— And rode, like hero, to his home

Right on his old meal-bag. But as he rode, he overtook A proud and rich layman, Who with a close, astonished gaze My reverend Sir, the truth to tell,

It makes me feel quite wroth,

To see you compromise this way The honor of your cloth. "Why told you not, my reverend friend, Your meal was running low? What will the neighbors think of us, If to the mill you go?"

"You must not reason so; For be assured, as settled thing, My meal is always low. "If my dear people wish to know

How to promote my bliss, I'll simply say, a bag of meal Just keep the store-room well supplied And I will keep right still; But if the meal runs out again, I must go to the mill."

Laymen! it need no miracle, No hard, laborious toil, The widow's cruise of oil. Pour forth into his wife's store-room Your gifts right plentiful; The miracle is simply this-To keep it always full!

## Memoirs.

CORPORAL EDWIN H. CURTIS. The subject of this sketch was born in the town North Liberty, Indiana, December 10, 1842. His father, Rev. R. B. Curtis, a well known, highly onored and beloved clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, long connected with the East Maine Conference, had moved West not long before the birth of the deceased, and soon after returned again to Maine. Quite early in life, mainly as the fruit of gracious home influences, Edwin learned the way of prayer, the joy and the strength of communion with God. All his associates remember with what filial ther's counsels and prayers. He united with Bromheld Street Church on March 31, 1861. Here he has been known among all his religious associates as a modest, faithful, exemplary Christian young man; as an active laborer in the church and the Sabbath School, diligent in sowing good seed wherever he could find opportunity; and as a steadily loyal soldier of the great Captain of our salvation he was an example to the young men of our community. His piety was not fitful and impulsive, it flowed in a quiet, steady tream; he never shrank from the call of Christian duty, yet was never obtrusive. His companions and associates in business ever found him conscientious,

and honestly consistent. · He took a great interest in our national distress from the very beginning, and longed to do something for his afflicted country. He saw that our country's life could be saved offly by the death of Christian patriots, and he cheerfully offered himself for the ancrifice, and persuaded others to go with him. I visited him several times at the camp at Readville, and found his patriotism like his Christianity, quietly firm, steadily resolute. He deplored the loss of Christian privileges, yet his face lighted up with noble enthusiasm as he spoke of going to the field to crush this abominable rebellion. On the last Sab-bath that he attended divine services at Bromfield Street, just before his departure, he wrote on the margin of a hymn book, as he sat in his accustomed ent, " Better to die a hero than to live a coward." He Roanoke, wrote to me immediately after his return to Newbern. He wrote that while the leaden mesengers were flying around him, the company being then exposed to a cross fire from two ambuscades, e thought that he had never known before what cal trust in God was, but then he felt " To live is

General Foster's expedition to Goldsb A Newbern on Brother Curtis' 20th birth-day, mber 10, After the battles of S. W. Creek ad Kingston, on December 17 occurred the engage-ent of Whiteball. The regiment being exposed to sharp fire from an ambuscade across the river

in this position, a soldier was wounded, and the Colo-nel directed that he be carried from the field,—two nerving our souls to patient enduring action, but in soldiers sprang up to discharge this kindly duty, one of whom was Bro. Curtis. While helping off the wounded man, being fully exposed to the murderous aim of the sharp shooters, a ball struck him in the shoulder and passed through his body. He fell, mortally wounded, and was borne to the rear. The regiment was immediately ordered forward, and pro-ceeded to the battle of Goldsboro.' On their return, in our nightly dreams. We miss them at our door December 19, he was found alive, but insensible. and our windows, at our table and family altar,

of the archangel's trump. In his first battle, he tells that "To die is gain." But as we think of that lone grave, by that far-off river, and sadly say, "The beauty of Israel is slain upon our high places," let us remember that he who notes the sparrow fall, cannot suffer a Christian hero to die in vain.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the young men of Bromfield Street M. E. Church:—

young men of Bromfield Street M. E. Church:

Whereas, Almighty God, in his divine pleasure, has seen fit to remove by death our late valued friend and Christian brother,

Resolved, That we have been thus deprived of one whose character as a Christian had secured our heartfelt respect and affection; and whose noble devotion to the best interests of his country and humanity we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we desire to share in the common acknowledgement of the loss which the church has sustained in the death of Bro. Curtis.

Resolved, That we tender to the family thus deeply bereaved, our earnest prayer and warmest Christian

bereaved, our earnest prayer and warmest Chris sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our late brother, as an expression of our sincere and lasting respect for his memory.

T. W. Bishor, Chairman. A. L. Norris, Secretary.

## Family Circle.

WAR AND PESTILENCE. BY MRS. C. M. EDWARDS. "I shall miss them at the window."

Thus said a bereaved father, as he returned to his quiet keeping room after following the last of his four young children to its little grave on the first day of the New Year. Since the last moon's pale crescent had faded in the heavens, those little ones had gone from his household. When the stranger messenger first came it was with a double commission; and as the stricken parent followed the little coffin, short and wide with its double burden, his grief for the dead was tempered with sore anxiety for those who were even then on the bed of death. They too have passed away, and as the parent returned from the village churchyard, with his weeping wife by his side, he was silently and sadly contemplating the recent history of his family. But a short time since and their number and strength were a proverb in the little village where they lived. His while the younger clustered like olive plants around the table. It was with the former and for the latter that he had fought the hard battles of life. Together they had delved the stubborn soil, sown the early grain and gathered the late harvest. They had risen early in the morning and eaten the bread of carefulness, that they might gather a competency for the young and helpless. What had it availed, and where were the toilers and the toiled for? The eldest had wasted with rapid consumption, and his grave soldier's grave. The third lay on a fevered couch in a distant hospital. Others had risen from their sick beds at home, looking sadly for the little forms that were flitting round the room when disease first came

From his own house the father's thoughts wandered to other stricken families, for death had been working a strange work in that remote little neighborhood. Watch-lights had gleamed from nearly every cottage, and weary vigils had been kept o'er the dying and the dead. Pale and weary mothers had heard the footsteps of death, whose fatal grasp had seized their little ones while encircled in their arms or pillowed on their bosoms, laying brother and sister side by side in the same coffin. The sturdy boy had been breathed upon in his slumbers, and though he battled fiercely with his conqueror, he was conquered at last in all his strength. He lay in his coffin, robust in every limb, and with nothing to mark his decay, or give a name to his malady, but the purple swollen throat.\* The little ones were huddled together, and carefully watched, while the parents and bright-eyed sister followed poor brother to his grave. A few days later and the bright eyes of the maiden were closed in death, and the mother followed in season to share the same funeral obsequies and the daughter's grave. Such had been the experience of the last few weeks preceding that New Year's funeral, and such were the thoughts of the

parent in his slow ride homeward.

One single sleigh followed the weeping parents, for now that the young men had gone at their country's call, kindred had committed their kindred to the dust, and turned to find the same sad rites in their own families. The father had contemplated his own bereavement in every phase, and each coming circumstance. He fancied he had counted the cost, and could not be surprised with any fresh provocation to grief. He would bear his loss like a man, and by and by he would get fortitude to console his weary, grief-stricken wife.

How strange it is that the fancies and associations are no more in harmony with facts. As the parent neared his own dwelling, his eyes were raised for one moment to the windows in full expectation of seeing parent in his slow ride homeward.

moment to the windows in full expectation of seeing those sunny-haired little heads there. The three smiling daughters, each at their respective panes,

day; their simple home intelligence of the events of the day had made him forget depressing rumors of national disasters. Thoughts of them stimulated him to toil; they had kept him from despondency, and were bright, golden links to all he conceived and hoped of prosperity here and happiness hereafter.

A word to fond parents and bereaved friends who read the Herald, (and I wish all who weep had that privilege.) Dear friends, permit a stranger's heart to sympathize with you,—one who sorrows for the dead, and wakes to weep and tremble for the living

apprehension and deep solicitude have been in un-stinted measure poured into human souls. There has been a sifting of the hearts of men. The records of

who have gone to mingle in scenes of blood and

They bore him in an ambulance down to a transport that lay in the stream, but as he was lifted out, he was miss them in the barn and storehouse, in the garden that lay in the stream, but as he was lifted out, he was seen to be dying, and in a few minutes after being laid in the cabin, his spirit went home. And there, on the banks of the Neuse, in a soldier's grave, which honors that land blighted and we miss them. We miss them in our great national apprehension, and beneath the darkness and clouds seen, lies that manly form, calmly awaiting the blast that envelope our future destinies. And should the cloud be rolled back, and peace, serenity and unius that he believed, but in his last battle he proved versal freedom be born of this great revolution, we shall miss them in our joy, and hush our heart-wails that we may join in a nation's acclamation.

But the days of our mourning are passing The hairs of our heads, which God had nur are becoming thin and silvery. The past year ha deepened the furrows on our brows, and dimmed t lustre of eyes that weep. We feel like the traveler who has sold his inheritance, gathered his simple interests together, and is hieing him to a strange country to seek those that have "gone before."

Dear mourning friends, are you seeking a "better country, that is a heavenly?" If so, God is not ashamed to be called your God, and he hath provided for you a city. It shall be a city of refuge and of rest to you; a city of peace, for the Prince of Peace dwelleth there. And then shall we be satisfied. For in that grand, glorious reunion, not one of those dear ones will be missing. Those who have fallen in conscientious defense of truth and righteouspess, and those who have, like the spring flowers, withered in childhood and innocency, will together come up to greet you there. Those little ones are jewels in a Saviour's crown, and they behold the face of our Father which is in heaven.

Perchance they group at the windows of the New Jerusalem, and await the coming of those they left behind. Ah, shall they look in vain for that fond father, or that tender mother? Shall they miss them there? Shall the grief-stricken ones again take up the burden of life, and fail to learn the great lesson that God has engraven on his afflictive

Your tender lambs have been gathered to the fold above, that you may seek them there. Seek, too, an equaintance with the Great Shepherd who lures his lost sheep to him.

May God bless the mourners in our land, and send his Comforter unto them, that they may be com

## Children.

YOUR EVENINGS, BOYS. Great boys and little boys, here is a question which concerns you all. How do you spend your evenings? If your parents or guardians allow you to go from home in the evening, where do you go, and how is this time spent by you? Read this little account and think of the lesson it teaches:—

and think of the lesson it teaches:—
Joseph Clark was as fine-looking and healthy a lad
as ever left the country to go into a city store. His
cheek was red with health, his arm strong, and his
step quick. His master liked his looks, and said,
that boy will make something.
He had been a clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cl grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he always see sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while. length, finding Joseph alone in the counting-one day, he asked him if he was well.

" Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.
" You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott.

"I do not know as I know, sir." ers," he said.

ers," he said.

"How do you spend your evenings, Joseph?

"O, sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, "your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make or hreak him."

Fifty-one years ago there was born at Lisle, in France, at the dwelling of a poor shoemaker, a child which scarcely seemed a child. It had no arms. Its legs were little more than bony stalks, while it had but four toes on each tiny foot. Yet the good shoemaker and his wife loved this poor infant, and named it Court

it Cæsar.

Little Cæsar, finding he had no arms, began very early to make good use of his feet. When he became old enough to think, he did not lie down and cry, "I can't do anything; I've got no arms!" Not he. He had too noble a spirit for that. But he began to do with his feet and toes what other boys did with their hands and fingers.

Thus, with his feet, Cæsar threw the ball, cut with a knife, drew lines on the floor with chalk, and even clipped gaures from paper with his mother's scissors!

clipped ggures from paper with his mother's scissors!

And he did these things well, too,—better than most boys of his age. Bravo, little Cæsar!

One day Cæsar was found with a pen between his

smiling daughters, each at their respective panes, while the baby brother was upborne in their arms that he too might see papa's coming.

Ah, the mourner had not thought of that, he had overlooked it in his catalogue of lonely haunts. "I shall miss them at the window," murmured he, as he led his wife up the steps, and already a new, fresh association had sent an unutterable pang to the paternal soul, and a flood of manly tears rolled over his cheek.

"Miss them at the window!" Ah, yes, those sweet living faces had been the brightest pictures in his home, the sweetest music of his household. Those little forms, as they clustered about him, climbing to his knee, were the sweetest rest after the toils of the day; their simple home intelligence of the events of

"Will you have this seat, sir? I prefer to stand," said a fine little boy, sitting in a pew, when the church was crowded, to an old gentleman standing in

the aisle.

"Thank you, my little man," said the gentleman, smiling very gratefully upon the little fellow, "and you shall sit upon my knee, if you please.

When the service closed, the gentleman inquired of him his name, and asked him, "Why did you give up your good seat?"

"Mother teaches me," said he, "never to si

# House and Farm.

Novel Method of Cooking.—That necessity is the mother of invention is clearly proved by a writer in the Western army. He tells of an Illinois cavalry regiment, where every man is provided with two little pockets in his jacket, one of which is for salt and the other for pepper. Each man also carries with him a small sack of two or three pounds of flour. When they camp for the night the nearest cornfield supplies them with thousands of small bakeovens in the shape of corn husks. Each man procures an ear of corn with the husk still on it; the husk is slightly parted at the top to allow the fingers to be inserted; the ear is twisted around until it breaks loose at the bottom, and is then drawn out, leaving the husk a clean and complete cup. In this the flour is mixed and seasoned, and after closing the top of the husk again, it is buried in the hot ashes of the camp fire for half an hour, after which it is drawn out and the charred husk pulled off, disclosing a fresh hot roll.

Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injury, applying it with a swab and drying it in by fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or grease softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as those unprepared.

KEEPING POTATOES.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says he has tried the following plan of keeping potatoes for four years, and has not lost a bushel in that time after they were harvested, though in some cases they were half-diseased when

en out of the ground:
Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and pu the operation until all are stowed in that way. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise."

# Biographical.

GEORGE HENRY JOHNSON.—In West Waterville, Me., Nov. 9, George Henry, only child of Arthur H. and Lucilla E. Johnson, aged 7 years, 6 months.

Little Georgie's simple trust in God and comparatively clear understanding of spiritual truths, furnish a beautiful illustration of child faith. Several times during his illness he expressed his confidence that God would take care of him; and when conscious that he was indeed dying, looked up sweetly and replied to the question, "Are you afraid to die, Georgie?" "No, God will make me again." Yes, dear Georgie, God will make thee again; thou shalt indeed rise with the just and live forever with the God whom thou didst trust so sweetly. Surely "of such is the kingdom of heaven." West Waterville. Dec. 30.

West Waterville, Dec. 30.

Bro. John Kimball, son of Hartley Kimball, and one of the best members of the church in Mercer, Me., has departed this life for the home of the blest in beaven it at the call of the President for nine months' men, he settled his business and went forth to give his life for the salvation of his country. He was converted to God eleven years since, in Lowell, under the labors of Bro. I. J. P. Collier, and has been snatched by death from among men in the prime of life, being only 33 years old last February. Alas, that our young men should die so soon! But the rich consolation left to his excellent wife, his numerous relatives and brethren in the church is, "he was a good man, truly he was a Christian." In his letters from the camp to his wife and friends he expresses his entire trust in God, that, living or dying, he would do all things well. In one of his letters he writes, "I feel that my trust is in God. I look to him for grace and strength that I may be kept from the vices of the camp." "It is good to know that we have the same God here that we

Bro. Johnson Bartlett died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 5th, 1862.

He was born in Minot, Me., March 18, 1838. He was converted under the labors of Bro. Isaac Lord, and united with the M. E. Church at East Wilton, the place of his residence. From that time until his death he maintained his fidelity to the professions which he had made, and was ever true to the convictions of his own heart. Putting his trust in God he went forward in the cause of his Lord, ever saying, "Jesus leads us on." While pursuing his studies at Kent's Hill, at the call of his country he enlisted, Sept. 4th, 1861, in the Maine 8th Regiment, was mustered into the service, and ordered to Beaufort, S. C., where in the triumphs of victorious faith he passed from earth to heaven. He was a constant reader of the Bible; it was to him the chart of human life, the star that never sets. He says, writing to his parents, "Tell the from earth to heaven. He was a constant reader of the Bible; it was to him the chart of human life, the star that never sets. He says, writing to his parents, "Tell the dear brothers at home that I am preparing to enter heaven, to receive a crown of life." He says again, "I would like to know what you think about your son? Do you think shat he will be led astray? When I am tempted and look to God, he is my friend and helper. He says, 'take heed what thou doest.'" My love for the cause of Christ is increasing. Think not that I have become a drunken or Frofane soldier. I am in the service of my Maker. Say to my brothers and sisters "that I am preparing to meet my God in peace, drinking nothing that intoxicates, nor taking the name of my Maker in vain, for I had rather be carried home a lifeless corpse than a drunkard." His heart burned for conflict. Again he writes: "I am in hopes to try my gun soon, and be sure I shall take certain aim; for this I enlisted, and I hail that time with joy. If I fall in battle, I fall with the hope of heaven. I am willing if need be to fall in so glorious a cause; for this I have left all the dear ones at home; for this I fight, for this I die. I intend to do my duty in the fear of the Lord, and if your son is not permitted to meet you on earth, he will meet you in heaven. I did not enlist to be conquered but to conquer."

He leaves a father and mother, brothers and sisters, who deeply feel their loss, and mourn his early death. May the God of battles comfort these and all others called in a similar manner to mourn in consequence of this terrible struggle.

"Another hand is beckoning us,

Another man is beekening us,
Another call is given;
And glows once more with angel steps
The path which reaches heaven."
East Wilton, Me., Jan. 4. R. H. KIMBALL.

Bro. Samuel Patterson died in Greenway.

Oct. 24, aged 78 years.

He had been a member of the M. E. Church quite a number of years; he lived the life of a Christian, and died in peace. His sickness though painful, was borne with Christian patience. He remarked to a brother, "I am trusting in God. Glory be to Jesus." To his son, the Rev. H. F. A. Patterson, he said, "Be faithful and preach Christ to poor sinners; tell them that Jesus is ready to save them." In the death of Bro. Patterson his family are bereaved of a kind parent, and the church of a faithful member. Thank God, our people die well.

O. R. Wilson.

faithful member. Thank God, our people die well.

O. R. WILSON.

Louisa Matthews Meredith.—Died in Troy, N.
Y., Dec. 4, 1862, Louisa Matthews Meredith, daughter of
Jas. Matthews, of Troy, and wife of Rev. Rob't R. Meredith, of Fonds, N. Y., but at present, Capt. Meredith, in
the 183d Regiment N. Y. Vols.

According to the concurrent testimony of all who
knew Sister Meredith, and of those who knew her best,
she was one of the few, of whom it might be safely said,
"In whom there was no guile." Her career was short—
only 27 years on the earth—but into that short space
she had crowded the virtues of a long life. In the
family, in society and in the church she was an ornament
to religion, and a pattern to her sex, exhibiting constantly and in lovely proportions the gentleness, patience,
modesty fidelity, dignity, and intelligent firmness of the
true woman. In the hearts of those who knew her best,
and embalmed in holiest memories, she has left a precious
interpretation of those sacred words—Friend, sister,
daughter and wife. Her death was unexpected to herself,
and to her friends; she was surprised into heaven. She
left no word in reference to herself, and no messages for
her friends. Bro. M. reached home only to look upon his
dead wife, and then lay her away in the grave.

These circumstances greatly aggravated the affliction,
but they could not cloud her piety, or break our faith in
her readiness for death. This bereavement falls with
crushing bitterness upon her husband, who stands desolate and alone in the early morning of love's fond dream.
The grave was nigh unto the bridal, only six months between. Thus passeth away the fashion of this world, but
the world to come is eternal—there are no bereavements
there.

I. G. Bidwell.

PRINEAS A. RANDALL.—Died July 6, of congestive fever in the Hospital at New Orleans, Phineas A. Randall, of Easton, Mass., in the 22d year of his age. As one of the brave sons of Massachusetts he left his quiet home for the defense of his country. He belonged to the 26th Mass. Regiment, Company C. He has left his parents deeply to mourn the loss of an only child. May God comfort them in this hour of trial.

Easton, Jan. 8.

ABEL ALLTON.

ELIZA J. GALE.—Died in Bethlehem, Sept. 29, Miss Eliza J. Gale, daughter of Wm. V. Gale, of consumption, aged 28 years.

She experienced religion in 1857, under the labors of the Rev. J. W. Dadmun, and united with the M. E. Church, of which she remained a consistent member until death. During the first part of her sickness her mind was somewhat clouded, but she finally became rooted and grounded in the faith, and the death scene was subliming and triumphant. "This seems like going a pleasan

MRS. ELIZABETH BRADFORD, widow of Isaiah Bradford, died in Daxbury, Mass., Sept. 24, aged 86 years.

She was converted in 1839, under the labors of Rev
Hiram Cummings, and with her husband joined the clas
in the early part of that year. During the latter part o
her life she was deprived of the means of grace, yet she
held "the beginning of her confidence steadfast unto the
end," and died a "partaker of Christ."

Duxbury, Jan. 13. EDWARD EDSON. WILLARD J. FITCH.—Died Nov. 13, of typhoid fever Willard J. Fitch, son of Erastus and Arminda Fitch, age

Willard J. Fitch, son of Erastus and Arminda Fitch, aged 28 years.

Bro. Williard was a good neighbor, kind brother, dutiful son and affectionate hasband. He had never united with the visible church. When quite young he thought he obtained justification by faith, and when conversed with at times, acknowledged that he ought to take a decided position in favor of the cause of Christ. We cherish the hope that it is well with him. He has left a widow, with whom he had lived three fourths of a year only, who deeply feels her early bereavement.

Wilmington, Vt., Jan. 12.

DENNIS WELLS.

SILAS HUNT died in South Scituate, Oct. 27, aged 7 years.

Father Hunt was converted in 1850 under the labors of Rev. N. P. Philbrook. He at once took a seat in the public congregation, nearer the pulpit than he had been wont, so that he might not lose a word that should be spoken by the servant of God. He was from this time a constant attendant on the various means of grace, so long as his health would allow. In the Bible Class, and in the prayer and class meetings he was always ready to do

as his health would allow. In the Biole Class, and in the prayer and class meetings he was always ready to do what he could for the promotion of the cause of Christ. Death found him ready to exchange the scenes of this world for a blissful immortality. In his death his companion has lost a kind husband, his children a good father, his neighbors a true friend, and the church a devoted Christian. But their loss is his infinite gain.

"Lo! the pris'ner is released, Lighten'd of his fleshly load; Where the weary are at rest, He is gather'd into God." South Scituate, Nov. 10.

STEPHEN H. LEIGHTON died in Claim 2 (1) 1862, aged 28 years.

He was a native of Belfast, Me., but for the past few years had lived in California, where he sacrificed his business prospects and enlisted in the 1st California Cavalry. It was while serving his country in this regiment that he was smitten down with disease, and his life is added to the long list of those who have died for truth and justice. He was much loved by those who knew him best, and highly esteemed for those qualities of character which constitute the obedient son, the kind friend, and the good citizen.

D. W. P.

OWEN B. CUNNINGHAM, son of James Cunningham of Crystal Plantation, Aroostook Co., Me., fell, mortal wounded in the neck and breast, during the late battle Fredericksburg.

He belonged to the 17th Regiment Maine Voluntee that so unflinchingly did its duty, and fearfully suffer that so were requested to the convince us that he were

that I may be kept from the vices of the camp." "It is good to know that we have the same God here that we have at home." He sickened soon after his regiment reached Vircinia, and died Nov. 15th on his way from Warrenton to Washington, in the cars.

J. Hawks, Jr.

Athalaney F. Moore. Died in Trenton, Sister Athalaney F. Moore, daughter of Joseph and Joann Moore, of Tremont, Sept. 19, aged 21 years, 11 mos. 13 days.

Athalaney was religiously trained from childhood, and was religiously inclined. She was interested in all benevolent purposes. She however did not so give herself to Christ as to acknowledge him before the world till her that hour to the very last, be loved and worshiped his from his wounds, the last words he was known to utter were, "Tell father that I go direct to heaven." This dying testimony comforts the deeply afflicted parents as to be very precious. She passed away calmly, trusting in the God...

J. A. Plumer.

Marcia A. Stone, daughter of Geo. W. and Julia Stone, died at Webster, N. H., Nov. 17, 1862, of typhoid and lung fever, in her 18th year.

Marcia was a member of our Sabbath School when disease laid its hand upon her, and though her sickness was short, yet it was fatal. But as she passed from earthly scenes out upon the unknown ocean, she sent back echoings to loved friends, that

# "Heaven was her destined home." A. A.

CHEERING TO THOSE SUFFERING WITH HEERING TO THOSE weed your 'Remedy' as a NEURALGHA.—"We have used your 'Remedy' as a mily Medicine with great satisfaction, and most cheerfully ecommend it as excellent for Neuralgia." So writes Rev J F. Sheffield, of Providence Conference, stationed at North Manchester, Conn., Oct. 10, 1862.

REV. T. HILL, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

West Waterville, Me.

Oct 22

Advertisements.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ALMANAC, 1863. This I
tle "Gem of the Season" is now ready. It is full of I
tures, and all sorts of good and useful reading matter. I
adapted to EVERYBODY in Sunday School, and for a ch
GIFT BOOK is just the thing. Price 3 cents.
JAMES P. MAGEE,
N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Bosto
Oct 22

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of

the race.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of

## Advertisements.

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS. MRS. S. A. AILEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her preparations for the Hair have not only the largest sale in the United States and Canada, but within the past few years, to supply the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots have been cpened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Yera Crus and Valparaiso.

ply the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots have been opened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Vera Crus and Valparalso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Original Youthful Color.

It will strengthen the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling, It will cure Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp.

It can do no harm, and will do good.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but sets directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on baid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is cassily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, cocasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never falls to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appeance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, moves all dandruf, and imparts to it a most delightful grance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is most even commical and valuable Hair Dressing known. I lions of bottles sold every year.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen' World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several month past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am non meither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but ha regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs.
S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the cridence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

PACTS WORTH ENOWING.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the nes of Mrs. S. A. Alien's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, therefore I recommend them."

nse of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and problems, and therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes:
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." a head of hair as I ever had."

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its originatolor. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. Amos BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Rest er and Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used the with the most satisfactory results." Those preparatio are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide regation.

TWO MONTHS USE. MRS. FANNT ROBINSON, of Londonderry, Vt., und f August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experime Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-torer and Zylobal Lhave need, them two months. I now have a new gradic coming out, and my gray hair is extinct." CONVINCING TESTIMONY.
REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S.
Allen's Werld's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are
best preparations I have ever known. They have restored
gray hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.,
writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its
natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the
secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is
superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal.

HIS WIFE APPROVES

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter-procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and 2 balsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it preventer falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to natural glossy and beautiful black."

GET THE BEST.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., writes: 'I very chcerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Alien's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY,

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and samun, writes: "My hair is changed to its natural or growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have my name when it can do you any good." REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, Englan says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zyl balsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six week my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I a satisfied it is not a dyo. The salcof these articles is very lar

EVERYBODY INTERESTED. REV. J. F. GHISWOLD, Washington, New Hampsh writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparatione, World's Hair storer and Zylobal amum, are really efficacious in chang the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be.

AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

JAS. H. DILL, Esq., 100 Wall Street, New York, certifate from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive you'll color, and will also renew the hair where baldness his over all. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of revity the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores it to wristing beauty.

so requisite to the human hair."

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y., writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its natural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseases incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

BEV. Mrs. E. C. Andrus, for many years Missis Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y., (the climate have ously affected her hair and sealp.) writes: "I have much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried varior remedies, but never anything that so materially and mently benefited me."

nently benefited me."

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Court, writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Restorer and Zylobalamum my hair has greatly this upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy apper The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become and came out constantly, until we thought the head walmost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, as has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, a that we have full value for our money."

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place. Pacific Street, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray to its original color."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

S. RANDALL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recembly, of Mrs. S. A. Allow's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for balduces and grayness. I could procure many teatimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

RENEWED HIS AGE.

REV. B. C. SMITH, Frattaburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. These preparations have been used and improved for twenty years."

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY. VALUABLE ARTICLES.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

REV. JAS. HOYT. Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N.J., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsanum or World's Heir Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruft, and giving the heir a natural and healthy tone and softness surpass those of any preparation known to me."

JUST THE THING.

REV. E. R. FAREFIELD, D. D., Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Heir Restorer and Zylobalsanum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleasure in commending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations."

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsanum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recomending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position recomending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position recomending

# Advertisements.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. Hereafter the price of this paper will be at the rate of THIRTY CENTS per annum for SIGGLE COPIES.

For five copies or any larger number 25 cents per annum, Beginning October, 1852. FOSTAGE AS USUAL. Beginning October, 1852. FOSTAGE AS USUAL.

GOOD NEWS. Five copies and all over at 12 cents per annum, beginning with October, 1862.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S JOURNAL. One copy 25 cents. Five or more copies at 20 cents per annum. Beginning with December, 1862.

Subscriptious taken for 6 months only, at these prices.

We deeply regret the necessity for these changes. In a few months we may be able to come down to old figures, or may be obliged to go still higher. That depends on the price of paper.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent

N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornbilli, Boston,
Dee 17

A. M. McPHAIL, JR., PIANO-FORTE MAKER, 514 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Special attention is invited to his
STAR SCALE PIANO.
Used and recommended by Mesdames BISHOP, FARRI and

Used and recommended by Mesdames Bishop, FABRI and VARIAN; also, by Messrs. MULDER, SEDGWICK, HOFFMAN and other distinguished musicians.

19 May 28

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES. O. S. CURRIER & CO., 94 HANOVER STREET, have a good variety of ENTIRE NEW FALL DR'SS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, at VERY LOW 1 kICES.

Pretty Goods, 17, 20 and 25 cents; Thiets, 75 cents; Domestic and House-Keeping Goods, and articles usually found in a first class Dry Goods House. We assure all good bargains.

LYON'S KATHAIRON. This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annually! It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it eleanees the seal pof scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

Oct 29 cowemos D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to bealth.

Letter from Elder H. L. Gilman, a Minister of the Gospel in Vermont.

GLOVER, Vt., June 20, 1889. Messra, S. W. Fowler & C. GLOVER, Vt., June 20, 1859.

Gents:—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, and have applied to several physicians for help, and have tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which have been recommended without receiving any assistance; but had been growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or discussed of the heart. I have no heatstation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO. Beston and for

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much
enlarged by the Lozenges which I now carry always in my
pocket; that trouble in my throat, (for which the TROCHES
are a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIS. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from t first, excepting to think yet better of that which I beg thinking well of."

thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Great service in subduing HOARSENESS."

REV. DANIEL WISE, New York.

"The TROCHES are a staff of life to me."

PROF. EDWARD NORTH, PROF. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs," &c.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

"With was the use of the Trochestes as absolute necessity by his position to use his voice in command, can succeed without them."

by his position to use his voice in command, can succeed without them."

EDW'D F. JONES, Colonel Mass. 25th.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHARNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

OBSERVE. As there are imitations be sure to obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box. Minitary Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Jan 14

LESSONS FOR EVERY SUNDAY IN THE
YEAR. A new Question Book on portions of Scripture selected from the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. A
very excellent and desirable book. Copies sent by mail on
receipt of 13 cents. Price \$1.30 per dozen.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Jan 14

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the WORLDAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brow leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. 

DIPHTHERIA. A sure cure for the Diphtheria It has never failed in a single instance where it has been applied. I will send the Recipe for making and the direction for using to any one who will enclose one dollar to my address.

REV. O. F. JENKINS, Pemaquid, Mc. Send for the Recipe and have the medicine prepared and ready to be applied upon the first symptoms. It may save the life of your child.

Dec 31

3mos

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMGEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 81 Meridian St., East Boston.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M.
July 30

THE ORAIG MICROSCOPE is the most wonder, full of all inventions.

This beautiful instrument magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and although of so high a power, yet requires no focal adjustment, and is so simple that a child can use it. Costing but \$2.

For a present nothing can be more suitable, for it opens up an unseen kingdom, and reveals the power and goodness of God in the Works of Creation.

Parents, do you wish to give your children such amusements as will instruct and benefit them? Then place this instrument in their hands. Sent postage paid on receipt of the price, \$2, and 25 cents in stamps. Enclose stamp for Circular.

C. H. WHEELER & CO.,

July 16

tf 379 Washington Street, Boston.

July 16 tf 370 Washington Street, Boston.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,000,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Fremium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, postpaid.

Williard Phillips, Prant. 1 Charles Hubbard.

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### ZION'S HERALD.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist E